

Amsterdam 1714
Johannes van
F. van
G. van
L. van

And it seems contained somewhat of
some Liberty, - Justice, - Peace, Truth
& some Providence.

Index

Names	Page
Angustura Bark	1
Boxwood	2
Linocaulum, or Am. Poplar	3
Wild cherry Bark	7
Casearia	11
Simaruba	13
Milfoil Bark	13
White & Black Oak	15
Galls	17
Cinnamon	19
Am. Afras	25
Canela	27
Senna	33
American Senna	43
Buchu Leaves	45
Savine	47
Red Cedar	49
Uva Ursi	49
Guaiacum, or Water-tree	51
Digitalis	53
Tobacco	57
Hyoscyamus	63
Stramonium	69
Belladonna	73
Hemlock	77
Rose Leaves	91

Names	Page
Chamomile Stems	77
Clay Wood	79
Colts	101
Rosemary	103
Sassafras	105
Saffron	109
Safflower or Sweet Saffron	111
Sipping Cassia	113
Simarinda	117
Sift and Raisins	119
Prunes	121
Colocynth	121
Mustard Seed	125
Carrot Seed	127
Juniper Berries	129
Barley	133
Flax Seed	135
Almonds	137
Pomegranate	139
Hops	141
Turnip Seed	145
Pell Seed & Juice	147
Cardamom	149
Cinnamon	151
Coriander & Nutmeg	153
Linseed or Al's Seed	157

Index

Names	Page	Names	Page
Black Pepper	159	Sweet Marjoram	203
Long Pepper	161	Burn	205
Carrots	161	Alumina	205
Green Pepper	163	Flax	209
Orange	165		
Linon	167		
Our Bonnet	171		
Born of St. Ignatius	175		
Couche	177		
Chenopodium or Wormseed	177		
Esprit	179		
Indian Tobacco	181		
Peucedan	183		
Plantain & Verbena	185		
Horsemint	187		
Island Mints	189		
Bouquet or Chervil	189		
Horsemint	193		
American Mentha	193		
Peppermint	197		
Plant or Peppermint	197		
European Camphor	199		
American "	201		
Common Marjoram	201		

x *exotic*

Its obtain *Augustura* from the *Tr. Indies*. It was formerly used in ^{*Biloumshalepout*} ~~revent~~ by the natives of *S. America* & afterwards introduced into *Europe*. —

Monthly-First Section continued July 6. 1834

Angustura - Angut. Bark. - This has been supposed
to be derived from different plants, and has been re-
ferred to ^{Sumatran} Cuspania ^{Peruviana} brusapast ^{Thailandensis} Douplandia Trifo-
liata, and ^{Fraxinea} Salicea officinalis, by which latter it is
recognized in the U. S. Char. - It grows on the Prunoc.
about 200 miles from the ocean. - It is a small tree
with beautiful flowers, having a strong odour. - In the
shops it is found in pieces of various lengths, slightly
curved, from 1 to 3 lines in thickness, - externally it has a
whitish unbleached epidermis, - internally it is of a yellowish
brown, - brittle fracture, readily pulverizable, ^{but} when moist-
ened becomes soft, so as to be cut with a knife, and its od-
our becomes faint by age. - Taste bitter & permanent. -
In parts it is valued to collect water, and is not injured
by boiling. - It does not contain cinchonia. - Seldom em-
ployed here. - It is well apt to express the Stomach & Stom.
Cinchona. - Dose X to XXX grs. - An infusion is made
from ℥ss to 1 lb. - Dose, wineglassful - Prep. of Thick Filix

We sometimes read of Salicea Angut. bark, but it is not
known in our market, - it is poisonous containing the
alkali Bucina found in My. Tomica.

Some species.
... ..
... ..

Indigenous

... ..
... ..
... ..

Indigenous.

Cornus Florida. Gay Hood. This is an indigenous tree, having its trunk covered with a bark which is cracked. - It is abundant in all parts of U.S. and is too well known to require a minute description. - Earlier in the Spring, it is covered with large white compound flowers. - Belongs to Class and Order Tetrandria, Monogynia. - The fruit is a red oval berry, in clusters of 3 or 4 together. - In the fall the leaves turn red, - hence in both spring and fall it presents a beautiful appearance in our forests. -

The bark is derived from both the stem and the root, and is of various sizes. - That of the root is preferable, - is darker and very different in appearance from that of the stem. It has a feebly odor, - bitter, astringent, slightly aromatic taste, and imparts its virtues to Alc. & Water. - The flowers have similar properties with the bark. -

It is a tonic and astringent, but more feeble and uncertain than the Peruvian Bark. Dose four Dr. to ℥i.

Preparation is made by boiling ℥i in a pt. of Water for 10 min. - Dose three drachms.

Twenty Second. Volume Jan 49 - '34

Siricodendron. Calix-rose Bark. - American Poplar.
The bark of the Siricodendron Tulipifera. This is

Pinocedrin is said to be somewhat analogous to Camphor.

an indigenous tree, and may be called the pride of the American Forest. - It attains a great height; and is from 1 to 5 or 6 ft. in diameter. - It has a peculiar leaf, which is sufficient to distinguish it from that of any other tree, being of a glossy green, three-lobed, one on each side and the lobe at the end, notched. - The side lobes are pointed, sending out a toothlike process. The flowers are large and beautiful somewhat resembling the tulips in their general aspect. - have a double calyx, the external one consisting of two deciduous leaflets, while the interior one has three. - It has 6-7 or 8 petals. - Belongs to Class and Order, Polyandria, - Polygynia. - The fruit is a conical mass of scales containing each 2 seeds. -

It delights in a rich soil, and its flowers are in full bloom about the middle of May. - The odour of this wood is obnoxious to worms, hence it is usefully employed in cabinet work - for inside of book cases &c. -

The bark is officinal, but seldom found in the shops. - that of the root is the best. When recent, it has a peculiar odour, which disappears by age. - Taste bitter pungent and aromatic, when recent. - The taste and odour inside in a peculiar vol. prin. called vinolendrum, by Prof. Linnet of Va.

* Indigenous. -

It is a white, crystallizable solid, insoluble in Water, but soluble in Alcohol and Ether, solubilizable, and appears to hold a similar place with Camphor, - is neither acid or alkali, and seems to be held in solution by its affinity for other substances. - Water precipitates it from an Alc. solution.

The bark imparts its virtue to boiling Water and Alc. but these are injured by long boiling. - -

It is a stimulant tonic and diaphoretic, and has been recommended in intermittent fever, but is not very efficacious.

It is better suited to rheumatism etc. Dose pow. XXXgrs to ʒij. An infusion is made from ʒi to ʒss. Dose f ʒi to f ʒij. -

* Prunus Virginica. Wild Cherry Bark. - This is the bark of an indigenous tree, which is too well known to require description. Belongs to Class and Order, Sorbarina, Monosperma. - The wood is of a light red, much used for furniture etc. - The fruit is used for imparting its flavour to Spirituous Liquors. - The bark of the root is stronger than that of the stem. - In shape, it is of various sizes, more or less curved, usually deprived of its epidermis, which runs round the tree, - of a cinnamon colour, brittle, lighter internally when broken, than on the ext. or int. surfaces. - Powder is of a greyish fawn colour. -

The odor is owing to the Prussic Acid associated
with the Volatile Oil. -

It is sometimes in its action on the stomach & bowels
as a stimulant on the mucous which it contains.

It is used in debility of the stomach & bowels, connect-
ed with irritability. - In Scrophula, - convalescence from
Intermitt where there is a disposition to its return. -

When fresh or boiled in Water, it has an odour resembling the peach-flower. - Taste is bitter, and resembles that found in all this genus, - which is ascribed to a volatile oil probably containing Hydrocyanic Acid. - The existence of this acid, never having been clearly proved, it would be worthy the attention of some one to analyse it. - First subject the bark to a distillation with Water, and continue with different portions of fresh bark, till a volatile oil is obtained, - then test this for Prussic Acid: - - Done by Doctor in 1834. -

The bark imparts its virtues to hot or Cold W. - When an infusion is made with Cold W. it should be permitted to stand about 12 hrs. - when it assumes the appearance of Madeira Wine. - It is injured by boiling. - It unites the properties of a tonic and sedative, and is one of the most useful of medicinal agents. - It increases the appetite, strengthens the system, - allays nervous excitement, - is used in consumption, in intermittents. -

Dose of powder is from thirty grains to ℥i. -

It is generally, however, given in the form of an infusion, made as before stated, from macerating $\frac{\text{℥i}}{\text{ss}}$ for 12 hrs in a pt. Cold W. - Dose, wineglassful 3 or 4 times a day;

+ Exotic

he Stahl is also it was substituted in the
arena, which they considered to be a great
one, but such an opinion was not
entirely correct.

I was the only one who was not in the
arena to judge of the performance.

* Cascarilla. The bark of the Croton Cascarilla, - or more abundantly from the Croton Eleutheria. - It grows in N. Indies, in Neethana, ^{one of the Bahamas} and is a small shrub. -

It comes to us in two forms, - the first which is supposed to be the product of the C. Cascarilla is in rolled pieces or quills, varying from $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch to 1 or 2 lines in diameter, & of different lengths, - with a whitish epidermis, beneath which is a dark coloured bark, - internally, chocolate.

The second variety, supposed to be from C. Eleutheria consists of shavings, not having the white epidermis, but brown both ext and int. - This is most common in the shops. - It has a peculiar, aromatic odour, when rubbed, and a warm, spicy, pleasant taste. - It is distinguished by its yielding the odour of Musk, when burnt. - It contains a bitter extractive and a vol. oil which it imparts to wine & Water. -

It is an aromatic tonic, formerly used in intermittents, but now employed principally as an adjuvant to other tonics. - Dose of the powder from \mathfrak{xx} grs to \mathfrak{zss} . -

An infusion is made by macerating \mathfrak{zj} of bruised bark ^{in a ph. body w.} for 2 hours in a covered vessel. - Dose of this, a wineglassful. - a —

* Exotic.

The same matter is introduced by the same author, both
once & twice. The illustration becomes tedious in recurring on
a point & the deposition of the same matter.

It is but little employed in the same way may be used
in some places; in the same way after the introduction
of the same. It is not, but it is not, to be used.

* Exotic. -

^x Simaruba. This tree has been referred to different genera, and the synonyms are Quassia Simar. - Simar. officinalis. Simar. Amara. - It is a large tree growing in the W. Indies. - The bark comes to us in pieces, long - 2 or 3 inches broad, - flexible, fibrous, folded lengthwise, - of a light ash colour externally, - taste astringent and intensely bitter, with virtues similar to those of Quassia. Dose of powder from \mathfrak{ss} to \mathfrak{ss} . - An infusion is made from \mathfrak{ss} to 1 pt. - Dose a wineglassful. -

The next class of Barks, which require our attention are the Utrigout. - First we shall notice is ⁺ Dalis. Melan. - which is seldom used in this country and none are employed but the European variety.

Bark is taken from the branches, is thin, rolled, imp. virtues to W. by secretion. The virtues consist in a bitter principle and a large proportion of tannin. - The bitter prin. ^{Galacium} is a white crystalline solid, - sol. in cold W. - but more so in boil. W. & Alc. - insol. in Ether & Oil of Turp. -

It was brought into notice to supply the place of Quinine but has failed. - it was employed in intermittents, & sometimes successful owing to the nature of the disease which is exceedingly diversified, frequently dependent

Indigenous

The principal constituents are Tannin, Gallic Acid,
and a Bitter Extractive

It is used in many cases, for example, in the treatment of
Dyspepsia, Indigestion, or Stomachic; - the Tannin, forms into
Gallates, it occurs in all the L. B. and it is a
valuable substance in the treatment of various diseases.

upon the action of the mind, & sometimes cured by exerting an influence upon the mental faculties. -

Dose of Salicin 2 to 8 grs. - The bark is used as Cinchona. -

* Quercus Alba and Quercus Tinctoria. - The White Oak, and Black Oak. - There about 80 species of the oak, 30 or 40 of which are found in the U. States. Q. Alba is most used. The bark is whitish & stemately but in the shop, is usually deprived of its epidermis, - of a light brown colour, - fibrous texture, - in thin pieces, of an astringent, bitter taste. - The bark of Black Oak is distinguished by its epidermis being of a dark col. and cracked. - It contains a col. prin. ^{Quercitrin} which, when chewed, tinges the saliva yellow. - The Spanish or Red oak is analogous to White, - has a lighter epidermis than Black, and not so deeply cracked. - All of them resemble one another in medicinal properties, except the Black, which seems more disposed to irritate the stomach or bowels. - It is given internally in hemorrhage, diarrhea or scurfy diseases. - it is a bath for Children, or for application to ulcers, for which the liquor from tannin is useful. Dose powder ʒss to ʒi. Decoc. is made from boils ʒi in 2 pts to 1 pt. Liq. wine glassful. -

*Exotic

The Aleppo Galls are generally the best. —

The diminished weight of cage Galls is owing to the insect having eaten out the internal portion.

^x Galls. - These, though not the bark of any tree, yet, being astringent, and produced upon the surface of trees, - may be introduced here with more propriety perhaps, than in any other part of the course. - When vegetables are pierced by a small insect, which deposits its egg in them, a juice exudes, and forms an excrescence, around the egg. - These are frequently found on the Oaks and the galls used in medicine are derived from oaks growing in Syria, Persia &c. - ^{Querc. Infectoria - Dygg's Cork -} It is a small tree, which is pierced by the insect. - the juice rapidly exudes, & completely covers the egg. When the egg is hatched, the worm feeds upon the inner part of the gale, until it arrives at a proper age, then eats a hole out and departs. - Those in the shops are brought from ^{the Alps} Trieste, Smyrna, E. Indies and Calcutta. - Some small and some large. The small ones are heavy and are called Blue or Black Galls, - have a number of protuberances on their surface; - very hard, brittle, with a cavity internally, in which lies the dead worm. - As they become larger they become lighter, and are inferior in medicinal virtues. - They contain a large proportion of tannin and gallic acid, - also ellagic Acid. - They impart

In some places with Sals, and other salts, - as
the white salt of Soda, - and Sulph. -
and a greenish Blue, - the Hydrogenate of Soda
for example, with all the soluble Salts. -
in this, there are but few exceptions. —

Other uncombined salts are Sals, and the various kinds
of Carbonates, - from Water containing Solution

+ Exotic. -

their virtues to Water by boiling, and to diluted Ale.

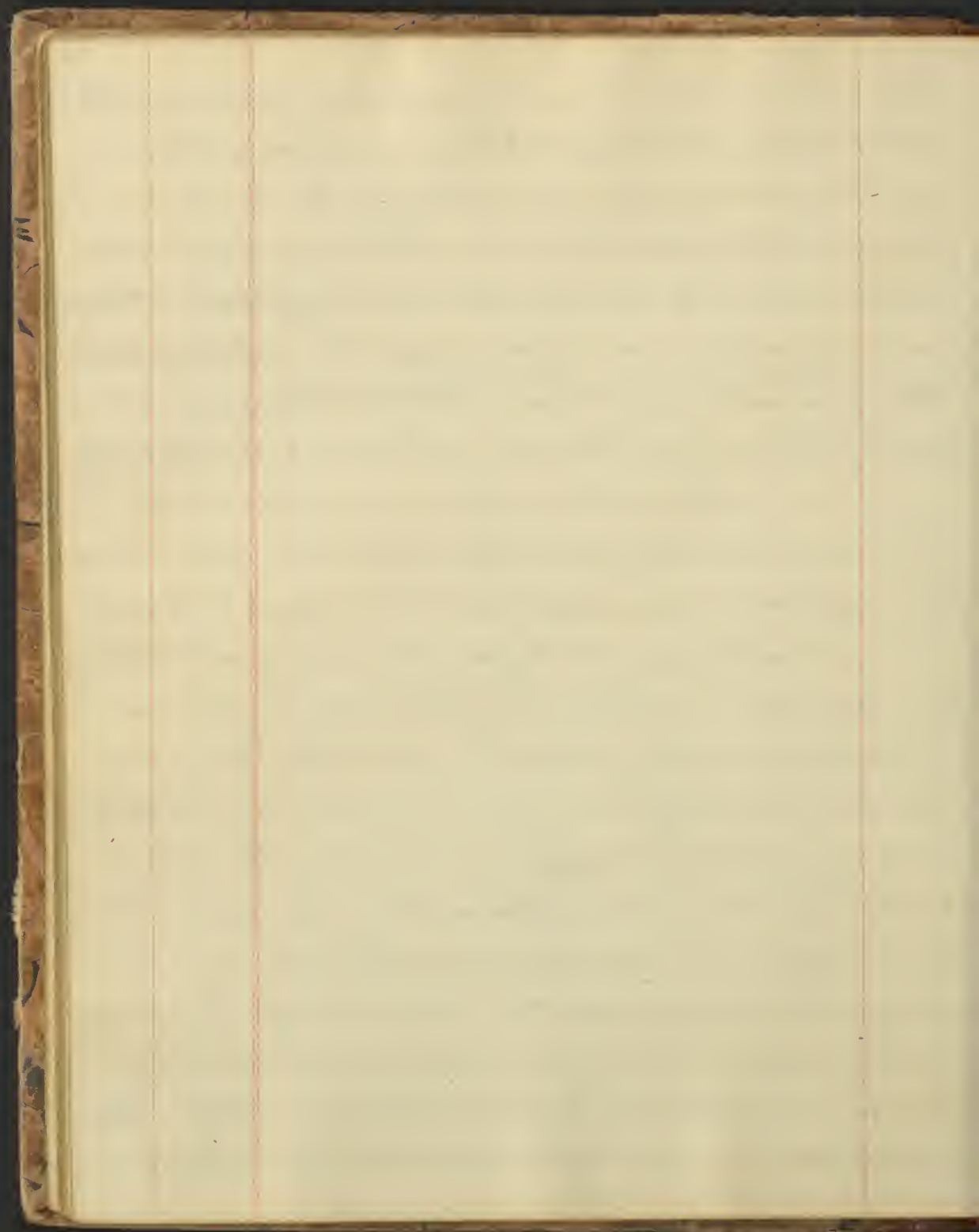
A decoction is precipitated by a solution of tannin.

They are very powerful astringents. - sometimes employed in Diarrhea (Chronic). - It is more used externally in form of decoction, or as an injection. - When given internally it is in form of pills. - Used as a gargle.

An Ointment is made from Zi to Zi Sard, which is used in ^{the} piles or old ulcers. - Int. Dose xx grs to xx grs. -

Twenty Third Lecture Jan'y 11. 1834.

This lecture will commence the Aromatic Bark. First Cinnamonum. Cinnamonum is derived from the Saurin ^(Saurin) tree which grows in Ceylon & East Indies. - It is from 20 to 30 ft. high, and the ^{prepared} bark ^{of the shoot} is the Cinnamon of commerce. The leaves have a spicy taste. - The flowers have an odour like that of newly sown bones. The fruit smells like turpentine and tastes like Juniper berries. - The inner bark ^{of the shoot} only is the article of commerce. - The Ceylon Pin. has heretofore been of the finest quality, because it has always had to pass inspection before it left the island, on account of the trade being wholly monopolized by the owners of the island, - but as it is now thrown open to public commerce, it is probable that we shall soon



have cinnamon of an inferior quality coming from that place. - The seeds are planted at certain distances and spring up like hills of corn, and when they become 6 or 7 years old, are suitable for decortication. - They are cut, barked, placed in masses to undergo fermentation, so that they can be more easily deprived of the outside; the pieces are then put on a stick, and scraped, till nothing is left but the inner bark, - then rolled and dried; - the smaller quills are inserted into the larger, and form a congeries of quills as found in the market. - It is of a lighter colour, than the ordinary cinnamon, thinner, splintery fracture; - pleasant, sweet, less pungent taste, with an agreeable odour. - Very little of this kind is found in our market. - That which we obtain in much larger quantities comes from China under the commercial name of Cassia. - Respecting the source whence this latter is derived, there is a great diversity of opinion. - All we know about it is, that it comes from the port of Canton. It is of a darker col. than the Ceylon, is in single quills, thicker, breaks with an abrupt fracture, has a more pungent taste, and less sweet. - We have also some commercial Cin. from the W. Indies.

A mixture made with the of Cambride, I find it not
contain more than 1/2 of 1/3. —

A mixture made with the of Cambride, I find it not
account of a small portion of the resin contained in it.

The principal constituents are a volatile oil & tannin, hence it unites astringent with aromatic properties. -

It imparts its virtues to Alc. - and with less facility to Water. - The oil does not rise by distillation of the Alcoholic Tincture, hence we find it is not very volatile. - It is prepared in the E. Indies: - by macerating Cin. with Salt Water and distilling over the W. salt being added to increase the temperature, - the oil & water rise together and separate upon coming over. When first procured, it is of a light yellow, which by age gradually turns to red. Its sp. gr. greater than that of Water 1.035. It is excessively hot and pungent. It congeals below the freezing point & again becomes liquid at 41° . - It is apt to deposit clear oil. - It is sol. in Alc. - often adulterated with alc. & fixed oil. - - There is another oil prepared from Cassia, called Oil of Cassia, which is much cheaper, has a redder colour. -

Cinnamon is the most valuable of the aromatics, & acts as a cordial stim. - It is usually given to conceal the taste of other medicines, or to increase their stimulant & tonic powers. It is often associated with tonics and purgatives; - is applicable in diarrhoea, & flatulencies. Dose \mathfrak{ss} to \mathfrak{ss} .

There are two Kils, - Kil of Cassia (Kil of) Sinnamon. -

The Magnesia which would dissolve in the Water would
also precipitate some salts, which require to be given in the
most minute quantities, - as Sulph. Morph. &c. -

An Infusion may be made of about 3ij dried Senna-
mon to 6j Water. -

+ Indigenous. -

Massaf. Rad. Cortex (U.S.) -

There are 2 off. Tinctures, a simple & a compound. Dose of them from $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ss}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ij}$. - It is more used in making officinal preparations, than as a medicine. - The oil is much employed for imparting its flavour to mixtures, & usually in the form of $\mathfrak{Aq. Cin.}$ - which is made by rubbing up the oil with a little Magnesia and with water then filtering. - Here it is proper to remark once for all, that Magnesia is in a slight degree dissolved by water, hence it would be advisable to prepare all the Aromatic Waters with Carbonate of Magnesia. -

The off. $\mathfrak{Aq. Cin.}$ is too strong to be prescribed without danger of inflammation, hence it should be directed to be diluted when given. Dose of the oil 2 to 6gtt. in W. with Sugar.

Callia Ruds have been known in commerce. They are the receptacles of the seeds, and possess properties similar to the bark, but are little, if at all used. -

* Passafra. Bark of the root. - The product of the Saurus Passafra, a tree common to all parts of the U.S. and found even in Mexico & Brasil. - The tree is well known. - Leaves, alternate, on short footstalks, oval, notched on one or both sides, or entire. Flowers in small racemes. Belongs to Class 1 Order, Eucandria, Monogynia.

By some, it is thought to be beneficial in eruptive diseases,
as Scrophula, Scumy, Syphilis &c. - but probably it acts more
ly as a general stimulant. -

Nassaf. Medulla (U.S.)

This Infusion of about ʒi Pills to 6j Water, makes a very
pleasant drink in Dysentery. -

Flowers are dioecious. - Fruit is a drupe, standing on a red receptacle; - it is of a purple glossy colour. -

All parts of the tree are somewhat aromatic, but the greatest virtues are found in the bark of the root.

In the shops, it is usually in small fragments, of a reddish cin. colour & fragile. Its odour and taste depend upon a volatile oil, ^{which is} imparted to boiling water and to etc. It is yellow, turning red by age. - Sp. gr. 1.094. - Has the property of dissolving Caoutchouc, as is well known by chemists. - it is reddish ^{& sticky piece.}

This bark is a pleasant stimulant, and a warm infusion of it is diaphoretic. It is chiefly employed as an adjuvant. - Infusion is made by macerating ℥ss in a pt. of water. - Dose of the oil 2 to 10 Drops.

There is another portion of this tree officinal, which is the Pith. - It is light white, inodorous, - mucilaginous taste, and an infusion of it in water becomes exceedinglyropy. - 3i of it forms a very thick mucilage with 1pt. of water, but it is not so good as a mucilage of *G. Acacia*. - It is employed as an application to inflamed eyes, & to diseased parts of the mucous membrane.

*Exotic

It is the most pungent of the Anonacites.

A Dissection has less pungency.

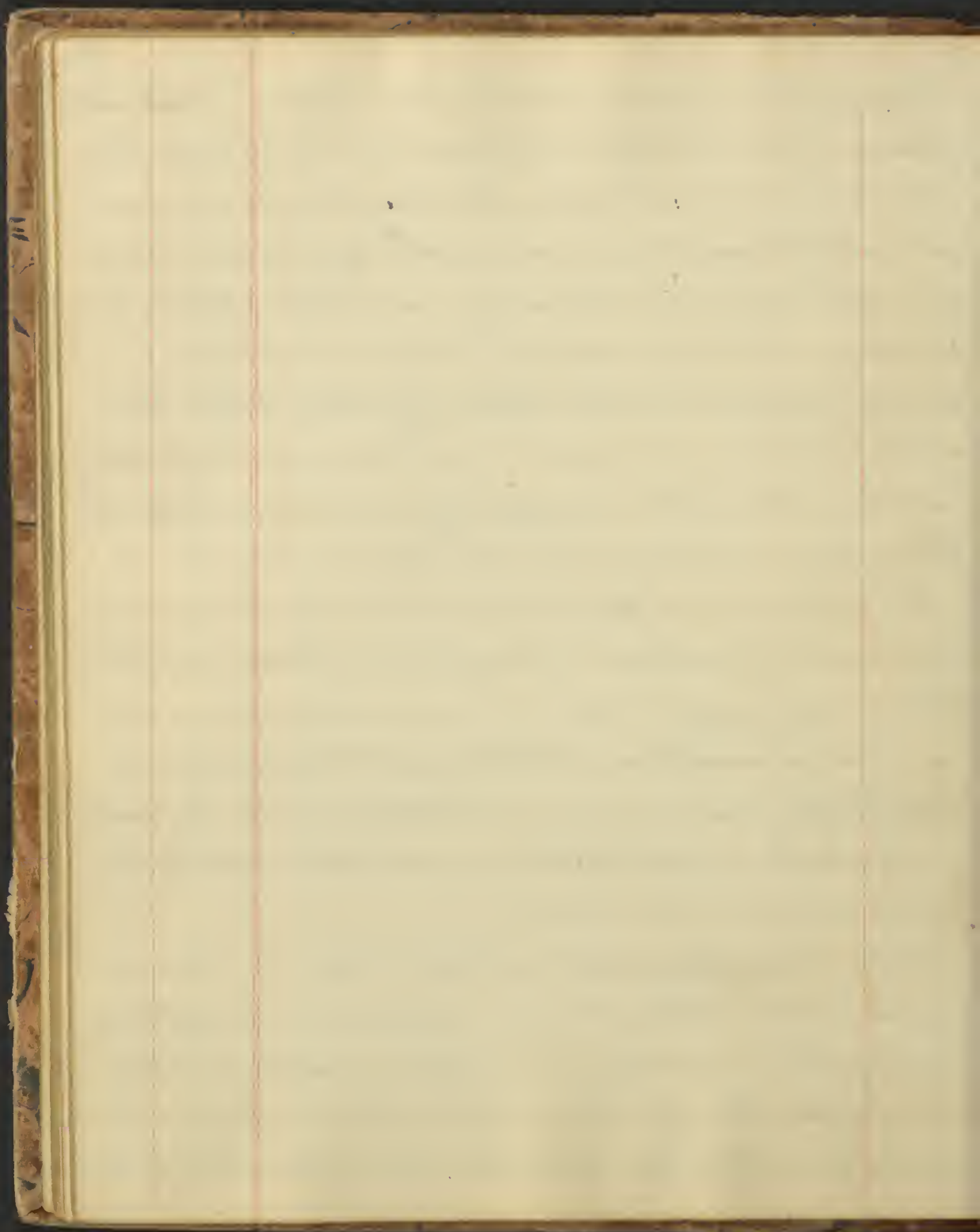
The Winter Bark was discovered by the sailors who
accompanied Drake in his voyage round ^{Capt. Winter.} ~~the world~~ ^{the world}.
It grows on the borders of the Straits of Magellan.

Canela. The bark of the Cunella Alba, - a tree which grows in the W. Indies, - in Jamaica. The bark of the branches is the part used. It is brought into our market with the epidermis removed, - of various sizes, of a light cinnamon of smalley and still lighter in smalley. It has an aromatic odour, - warm, very pungent, somewhat bitter taste. Powder is of a light yellow colour. - It imparts a portion of its virtues to boiling Water, but more freely to Alcohol. - They depend upon a volatile oil and extractive matter. -

It has the general properties of other aromatics, but is rather more stimulant. It is used as a corrigent for other medicines. - *W. & A. Dispensary*. - Size 10 to 20 grs.

There is a species of bark said to resemble the Can. Alba, which is called Winter's Bark, growing in the southern part of S. America. - It is not known or used in our market. -

Cortex Caryophyllatae or Cassia Car. - is a tree growing in the W. Indies, which is supposed to be a species of Myrtus. It comes in cylindric fasciculi, like the Ceylon Law, of a brown colour, and a pungent taste, which together with the odour resembles that



of Cloves, and might be used for the same purposes,
tho' much more feeble. — — —

Twenty Fourth Lecture. Jan'y 14. 1834

We now commence the subject of the leaves, and it may
be proper, tho' at the same time it is difficult to give a def-
inition of a leaf. It consists of an expansion and a foot-
stalk which is continuous with the midrib. — Thus when
leaves have this footstalk, they are called petiolate, but
as there are some which have not this, ~~but~~ are fixed
directly on the stem, they are called sessile. — The axil
of the leaf is the point at which the leaf joins the stem.
Leaves are divided into simple and compound, — Sim-
ple when the expansion is single or one, and compound,
when the expansion consists of several smaller ones called
leaflets. — The leaf itself properly consists of 3 portions.
1st The vessels which convey the fluid into & out of it, 2nd
The cellular substance, which fills up the space between
the vessels and 3rd The epidermis, covering the whole leaf.
There are 2 sets of vessels, — ^{spiral tubes} one, to convey the fluid into
the leaf, & another, ^{anastomosing membranous tubes} to convey them back to the stem. — The
cellular portion contains the juices or sometimes the solid
Secretions, which are the active prin. of the plant usually.

The function of the leaf is carried on principally on the under surface by means of papillae: - the upper, is polished & smooth. -

> Exotic -

Linnaeus thought that Senna was derived from one species only, which he called *Cassia Senna*. -

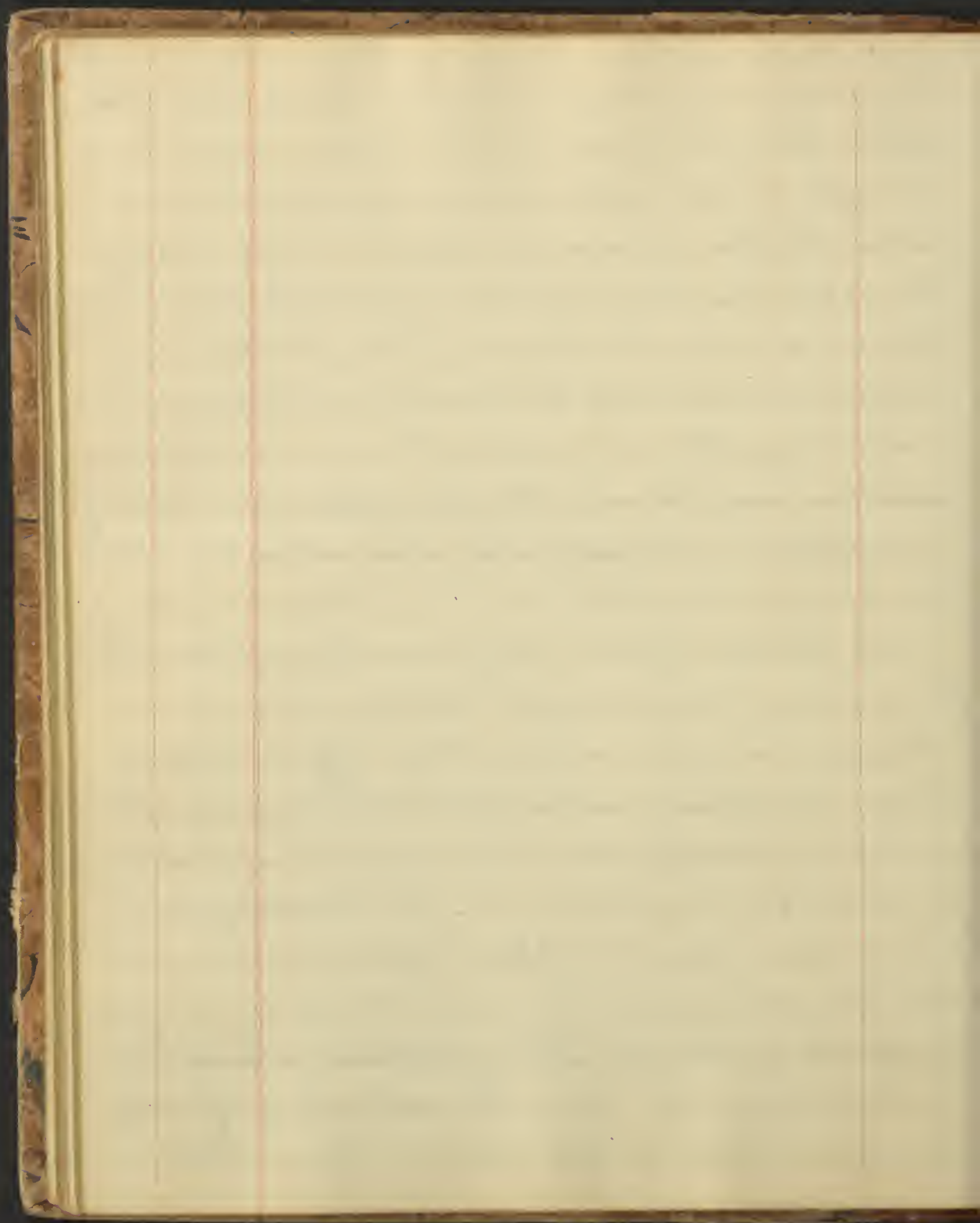
A characteristic mark of a Senna leaflet is the irregular obliquity of the base. -

The epidermis consists of 2 distinct coats - of which the exterior is inorganic, - while the interior is organic.

The office of the leaf is to perform for plants what the lungs do for animals, - for the juice is taken up by the roots, sent up thro' the stalk by the appropriate vessels, and penetrates the leaves to be brought very nearly in actual contact with the air and with light, - for light is requisite for the growth of plants, as evinced by their flourishing most towards the light, if planted in a shady or dark place, - and a leaf itself always turns a certain side towards the light. —

With these few cursory preliminaries, we proceed to the individual leaves, & first the Purgative Class. —

* Senna. This is derived from three different plants, - Cassia acutifolia, - Cas. Oborata, - Cas. Elongata, - each of which contributes some to Commerce, and consequently needs a brief description. — The Cas. acutifolia is a small shrub from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. in height, branching above with alternate pinnate leaves, consisting of several pairs of opposite leaflets upon ^{very} short footstalks. - The leaflets are ovate lanceolate, acute. - Flowers borne in axillary racemes, of a yellow colour. Fruit a legume, flat, a



little curved, of a dark colour, and about 1 inch in length.

This plant grows in Arabia, Senaar & Upper Egypt, & comes to us through the Mediterranean Commerce. — It constitutes the Tripoli & a great part of the Alexandria Sena.

Cassia Obovata. — This is distinguished from the former by the leaflet being shorter, obovate & mucronate. — The flowers are in axillary racemes on peduncles which are longer than the leaves. ^{The pods are somewhat kidney-shaped} This grows in Syria and Lower Egypt near the Mediterranean. — It contributes to the Alex. Sena & is called Alepso. —

Cassia Elongata. — The chief difference of this from the others is in the comparative length of the leaves, they being more than an inch long and narrow. — This probably grows near Mecca, and is what we receive under the title of India Sena. — No more remarks here, as a distinguishing mark of the leaves of Sena, their irregular obliquity at the bases. — — —

With these remarks respecting the botanical nature of the plants, we will next consider the three commercial varieties, in Alexandrian, Tripoli and India.

The Alexandrian derives its name from the port where it is ~~derived~~ shipped. It consists principally of leaflets

It is too cheap to be considered as having been carried across
the Desert from Arabia to Tripoli. - It is not found dis-
tinct in our market. -

of *C. Acutifolia*, and some from the *C. Oborata*, - which are mixed with the *C. Acut.* after it has been brought ^{down} up the Nile to a port near Cairo. - Besides this we sometimes find it mixed with *Argol*, which is the leaf of the *Gynouchum bleaefolium*. - This is more firm, of a lighter color, much ^{& thicker} longer, ^{is} always more than an inch in length, - equal at the base, instead of oblique, & the lateral veins of the leaf are almost entirely wanting. - ^{By some thought to be insect} -

It is imitating to the bones. - Besides these three which are universally found in Alexandria & Senna, there are occasional & found leaflets, resembling those of the *C. Elongata*, together with foot stalks and portions of stems, which should be rejected. - It would be well also to reject the legumes.

The *Tripoli* variety is so named from the Port of Tripoli on the Mediterranean Coast of Africa, whence it comes. It consists of the leaves of the *C. Acut.* - but they are much broken up, so that it is difficult to distinguish them. - It was formerly supposed that this came to Tripoli from Sennar, but it is more probably collected from the vicinity of Tripoli. -

The *India* variety is brought from Calcutta, & from Bur

The leaflets are long, narrow. - dark colour & probably are
the product of the C. Elongata

It is taken to India, in the Arab vessels, from Mocca. -

Infus. Sen. is of a deep reddish brown colour. - It is ren-
dered more efficient by adding Columbo. - This combination
is excellent for dyspeptic cases. —

℞: - Gumma ~~3℥~~
Mace ~~3℥~~
Mace. Sicc. 2a 3i
Sassafras 3i
Aqua 6℥

See Ming's classic Dispensary

mod

gland, where it was formerly carried by the monopoly of the E. India Company, but as this is now destroyed, probably we shall receive it from other sources also. —

It does not grow in India, but in Arabia. — It always contains a quantity of footstalks and leaves; hence it is less active as a medicine than the other variety.

It will not be improper to take this occasion to mention that better drugs generally come from Egypt than from India, as for inst. — Myrrh, Gum Arabic, Sennebe, — because none but the best will pay the expense of transporting them to Egyptian Ports. —

~~The~~ Sennebe had a faint, sickly colour, — a sweetish, nauseous taste. — Water and Ale. extract the virtues. The leaves yield to boiling Water about $\frac{1}{3}$ their weight. One pint will exhaust the strength of an ounce. —

By exposure to the air, the infusion is said to become more gripping & less active. — & decoction changes its nature and becomes less efficient. —

The most important constituent of Sennebe is Cathartin. It is uncrystallizable, — of a reddish yellow colour, — soluble in Water & Ale. & deliquesces on exposure to the air. — Precipitates are formed with ^{by} astringents and

As Cathartic is better than Senna for removing Constipation
in Cholera. - Its griping may be prevented by adding ʒi
of Soluble Tartar, - Carb. Pot. - or Soda, - to each dose. -

Green Tea, infused with it, makes it more agreeable. -

A Syrup is made of Senna Tea ʒj

Prunes 1lb.

Sugar q.s. - (Chapman) -

Confection Sennae. - is a very pleasant & excellent Laxative, -
useful in Constipation, - in Piles &c. -

by the Sub-acetate of Lead, but not by the Acetate of Lead and Stark. Ant. which form precip. with Verma itself.

Verma is a prompt and efficient Cathartic, acting upon the intestines & also increases their peristaltic motion, hence it acts with energy and promptness.

The disposition it has to cause griping is obviated by the addition of some Annuatics or Salts as Epsom, Glister's Cream of Tartar. - It is also increased in its efficacy by adding Bilees, but this must not generally be done.

Dose of it xxx grs to ʒi if powder, but in this my seldom used. - It is generally given in the form of Infusions of ʒi in a pt. of Water with about ʒij Fennel Seed. - ʒi in

ʒi M. usually prescribes a compound infusion from

Verma	- - -	ʒij	a large piece
Manna		ʒi	will generally
Mag. Sulphur (Salt)	in	ʒi	operate in 4 or 5
			hours, - if not, repeat.
Sim. Sene.		ʒij	- or give a wineglass
		ʒij	every 2 or 3 hrs. -

A suspension is made with the pulp of Cassia, pieces of ^{Tamarinds.} Prunes & some other. Dose of it as laxatives ʒi to ʒij - There are also Tinct. Verma, and a Tinct. Sen. et Jalap. which is called Elisir Salubris. -

These Tinct. both possess similar purgative properties and are given in about the same dose ʒij to ʒi . -

x Indigenous. —

The leaflets should be gathered in Sept. carefully dried without exposure to the light. —

They generally come in packets, from the Shakers. —

Twenty Fifth Section Jan^y 16 - 1834 -

There is an indigenous species of the genus *Cassia*, possessing similar properties with those before-mentioned, viz. *Cassia Marylandica*. - Sometimes called *Americanum Venum*. It has a perennial root, sending up annually numerous erect stems from 3 to 6 ft. high. - Leaves are alternate, pinnate, consisting of 8 or 10 p^{rs} of opposite, oblong-lanceolate, mucronate leaflets, - in short footstalks, with their upper surfaces green, - paler beneath, - and a characteristic of the plant is a stipitate gland on the footstalk near the axil of the leaf. - Flowers are of a beautiful yellow, - in axillary racemes at the upper part of the stem. - Calyx has 5 yellow leaves. - Corolla has 5 petals, 3 of which ascend and 2 descend. - Belongs to the Class Decurτια, - Order Monogynia. - The fruit is a long narrow legume, marked externally with the appearance of the seeds within. The flowers appear in July and August. - It is not very abundant in the immediate vicinity of this City, but the situations in which it flourishes are in low flat places on the banks of fresh water streams, where it is sometimes overflows. - The leaflets as found in the shops, are from 1 to 2 in. in length.

x Erotic.

Genus named from its pleasant odour.

It is sometimes used also in Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections &c. —

Tinct. (Rub.) used as a stimulating embrocation.

thin and friable, of a feeble odour, - taste like Sena.
 Impart their virtues to ^{boiling} W. and A. - It is weaker than
 the other Sena, and requires about 1/3 more to pro-
 duce equal effects.

We next take up those sines which may be
 classed as Purgatives, and first of these is ^x Rhubarb.
 The leaves of the Dioscorea Crumata, or ^{millacanthos} Aspathodum Crum.
 It is a small, evergreen shrub, 1 or 2 ft. high, growing in
 the S. of Africa about the Cape of Good Hope. - The leaves
 in the shops are from 3/4 to 1 in. long, - oval, cuneiform or
 more frequently oval, ^{ovate} at the apex, and on the
 under part a n^o of points, hence they are called punctate.
 They have a strong, somewhat aromatic odour, & contain
 a large quantity of a vol. oil, of a brownish to yellow colour,
 W. & A. extract their virtues, being vol. oil & extractive matter.

This is a gently stimulant & diuretic, and under
 proper circumstances, diaphoretic. - Chiefly employed for
 gravel and other complaints of the urinary organs.

Dose grs. XX or grs. XXX. 2 or 3 times a day. It is usually
 given, however, in the form of an infusion, made from
 3j in a pt. boiling Water, - macerate till cool, - Dose
 from f ʒi to f ʒij - 3 times a day. - - -

*Erotic.-

It acts upon the uterus, not only as a stimulant, but
also calls into operation its contractile power, so as some-
times even to produce abortion. - It is applicable only

* Salina. Sarsine. - The leaves of the Temperate Salina.

This is an evergreen shrub from 3 to 10 or 15 ft. high, with numerous, erect, branching, rough stems, with a reddish bark, but more green on the young branches, - leaves numerous, exceedingly small, - erect, opposite, pointed, embracing the extremities, - imbricated in 4 rows. - The flowers are very small. Belongs to Class Dillenia, Order Monodelphina. Fruit a blackish-purple berry. - It is a native of the I. of Sumatra and the Levant, and is sometimes cultivated in this country, in gardens for ornament.

The extremities of the branches with the adhering leaves are the parts used. - When dried, without exposure to the light, they preserve their colour and are probably more efficacious. - but rapidly is corrupted chiefly from Europe, and is comparatively feeble. They have a strong, heavy, disagreeable odour, and a bitter and taste, and unless we find them possessing these properties, they are not good.

It is the extract their virtues which depend upon a volatile oil, of a yellow colour, insipid and light. - Ol. Sarsine.

Sarsine is highly stimulant, and tends to act on the skin, uterus and kidneys. - In large doses, it is dangerous, producing inflammation in the stomach and bowels. - It

when the action of the system is ~~the~~ the natural standard.

Also in Leucorhea, - chronic pituitous hemorrhage &c -

It is generally an hyperemia in Women Sea, but should
always be in very small quantities, because it is noxious.

* Indigenous. -

* Indigenous. -

has been used in Chronic Rheumatism, - Amenorrhoea, and in Worms. - Dose 5 to 10 grs. - The leaves however are so uncertain as to their strength, that it is much better to the use the H. Sat. as being of a uniform strength. - The dose of it is from 2 to 5 drops. - The powder is sometimes used internally rubbed up with Cerat. Resina & Lard as an ointment to keep open blisters. - Sometimes also it is applied ^{in powder or infusion} ext. to Warts, indolent ulcers, tinea capitis &c.

We have another species of this genus which is indigenous, - Juniperus Virginiana. - Red Cedar. - This is very abundant and is too well known to need any particular description. - The wood is very durable. - The leaves much resemble those of Savine, but sometimes arranged in ternaries instead of of fives. - They are readily distinguished by their taste and smell, being less strong and with a much less degree of acrimony. - The fruit called the Cedar Apple has been much employed as a hemifuge but is now almost entirely out of use. -

+ Uva Ursi. The leaves of the Arbutus Uva Ursi. Bearberry. - This is a low evergreen shrub, having the main stem lying along the ground, sending up branched 2 or 3 in. high. Leaves are obovate, acute at the base, of a deep green on the

It grows in a sandy soil, - gravel hills &c. - Leaves should
be gathered in Autumn. - They are apt to be associated
with Pipsissewa, which possesses somewhat similar properties.

It was known to the ancients & long employed by them. -
It is used in Catarrhus Vesicae, Diabetes, &c. -

* Indigenous. -

upper surface, but the under surface is lighter, and covered with a network of veins. The flowers terminate the stems in clusters of 3 or 4 together, of a reddish cast. Belongs to Class Decandria, - Order, Monogynia. - Corolla is a tube, ovate, with five small segments at the border of a reddish colour. - Calyx 5 parted. - Fruit is a rock berry with a sweetish taste. - It is a native of this country, - N. S. Europe, N. of Asia, grows in N. Eng. & N. Jersey, and our market is principally supplied from Jersey. - The leaves become darker by being kept, are of a firm texture, fleshy above, reticulated beneath. The colour is like that of bay, taste bitterish, astringent, followed by sweetness. - Its principal constituents are tannin, bitter extractive and gallic acid.

It is astringent, tonic and somewhat diuretic. - It is useful in complaints of the urinary passages. - Dose of the powder from ℥i to ℥ii. - A decoction is made from ℥i to ℥xxx - boiled to a pint. Dose ^{3 or 4 per day} ℥i to ℥ij.

Our next may be considered as Aromatic. - It is the Gaulthéria. Partridge-berry. The leaves of the P. Procumbens. This has a creeping root, along under the surface of the ground, sending up at intervals, one or 2 reddish stems,

This peculiar action exists in some other plants, - as *Su. + Borealis*

Urethra

& In =

which are bare at the base, but leafy towards the top, - the leaves being variable in size, ovate or obovate. Sometimes obscurely serrate, shining and firm. The flowers are 2 or 3 on each stem on nodding peduncles at the top of the stem. - Calyx 5 cleft, corolla, monopetalous, of a whitish pink colour. - Belongs to Class Dicotyledonae. - Order, Monogynia. - Fruit is used being

It grows in all parts of the U.S. - in dry barren sands under the shade of laurels &c, and is found abundantly in the Dunes of Jersey. - It has a peculiar flavour, owing to a volatile oil, - and an astringent taste. The oil is separated by distillation with W. - is of a yellowish colour, has the od. & flavour of plants, is the heaviest of the ess. oils, having sp. gr. of 1.17, & from this fact, we can readily detect adulterations.

It is chiefly used to conceal the taste of other med. - is an ingredient in Comp. Syrup of Santalwood. -

Leaves have the properties of Aromatics - Sometimes the ^{juice} is used in Chronic Diarrhoea: —

Twenty-Sixth Section January 18th - 1834

Digitalis. Fox glove. Leaf of the Fig. Papparia. - This is a biennial or perennial plant, having a fibrous root,

The leaves should be dried separately, & not packed together
as we generally receive them from the Shakers. -

The European leaves, however, are the best.

Digitalis was used empirically, long before it was
introduced into regular practice, - & it is not yet used
by many practitioners. - It is a direct stimulant diuretic,
has an influence in diminishing the force of circulation,
hence we can lay this judge of its action upon the system.
It has been said that those under its influence, have a
slow pulse when lying down, which becomes more frequent
when sitting, & still more so when standing. But this, we
can easily understand, happens to the pulse at all times,
for the increase of exertion requisite to sustain these

with a single, erect stem 1, 2 or 5 ft high, with radical leaves, as well as those of the stem. - The radical are very long, ovate with short petioles, and they gradually decrease from these to the top of the stem. - The flowers are in a terminal spike, hanging down on one side, of a reddish purple colour. - Calyx, 5 cleft, - Corolla monopetalous, ventricose, shaped something like the finger of the glove, hence the plant receives its name. Its colour is simple, inner surface marked with black spots upon a white ground. Belongs to Class Dicotyledonia, Order Angiosperma. Seeds are in capsules. - It is a native of the S. of Europe, and is cultivated in our gardens. - Leaves are the officinal portions. - These are somewhat variable in their activity, depending upon their place of growth & the care taken in collecting them. The best is that which grows on dry and sunny hills, where the soil is not very rich. When it is good, the leaves should be of a greenish colour, never brown. - It has a narcotic, peculiar odour, - a mucous, bitter taste. - Upon its odour and taste, as well as the green colour, which it should present, we must rely as tests of its excellence. - The powder is precious, but, like the leaves, should not be exposed to light or air. -

different positions, must increase the action of the heart.

A caution is necessary respecting its use, - for, after having been given for some time without producing any effect, its accumulated power suddenly breaks forth & produces a violent impression upon the system; hence we must give it in small & divided doses, & if it do not operate in for 2 weeks, suspend it until sufficient time may have elapsed, for the danger to pass.

When its effect is once felt, - suspend the medicine & the operation of it will still continue. - It has been recommended as a diuretic in febrile cases, - in coagulability of urine by heat &c. - It must be suspended when it produces pain in the head, - vomiting or diarrhoea.

It has been used in Inf. affections, but cannot be substituted for the Linctus, but is merely an adjunct to it. -

Also in febrile cases, where the frequency of the pulse is owing to no other cause than Nervous Irritation, & is increased by V. S.

Also in some forms of Scarlet Fever, - Hæmoptysis, - Consumption, - Rheumatic & Gouty Affections of the Heart from Metastasis, & will sometimes throspirevent organic Lesions.

It imparts its virtues to Water & Alcohol. -

It is a Narcotic, Sedative and Diuretic. - Its most remarkable property is that of reducing the pulse. - Sometimes the violent complaints of vertigo, delirium, pain in the head &c. - and then the dose must be suspended. - It is a fact worthy of notice, that this medicine does not act immediately, but it requires to be given for a long time in moderate doses, very gradually increased. In overdoses, it produces death by a prostration of all the vital power. - These effects are counteracted by Stimulants.

It is used most efficiently in the cure of dropsy, discharges
of the heart &c. Dose of powder ʒss. 2 or 3 times a day, usu-
ally given in the form of a pill. — An Infusion is made
by macerating ℥i in ʒss of boiling water, with some ^{℥i, ʒiij. water.} cinnamon.
The Dose of this is ʒss. 2 or 3 times a day. — A Tincture is
made by macerating ℥iij in ʒss. Alc. for 2 wks. Dose
is 6 drops 2 or 3 times a day. ^{℞ = ʒss} Does to be gradually increased.

Tabacum. Tobacco. This is derived from different species of Nicotiana. - The greater portion of it, however, from the Nicotiana, Tabacum, which is so largely cultivated in the Southern Section of the U. States. - It is an annual plant with an erect stem 2 or 3 ft. in height. Leaves are alternate,

Indians

and flower in loose terminal panicles. Belong to
 Class Pentandria, - Order, Monogynia. Flowers are of a
 pink colour. - It is a native of America, especially, of
 the Southern portion, - and is now cultivated over the whole
 globe, wherever the climate is suitable. - Its properties
 vary with the soil, climate and mode of culture. That
 is said to be the best which grows on land not previously
 cultivated. - The seed is first sown, and the sprouts
 afterwards transplanted. - After the plant has grown to
 some height, it is topped, so that the leaves will increase
 in size. At the latter part of summer, the leaves are cut,
 or stripped off, & packed in hoops &c. - It contains two
 active principles - the one which was called by Vauquelin
 Nicotin, but afterwards received from Lemmhardt, the
 name of Nicotianin, - and the other is an alkaline prin-
 ciple lately discovered by J. Permin Chemnitz, - a col-
 ourless, limpid fluid, - with a narcotic odour, and an
 acrid, burning permanent taste, one drop of which is
 sufficient to kill an animal, and by them was called
 Nicotin, tho' it is not the same with the former. It is
 soluble in W. while the other - Nicotianin is insol. in W. -
 When Tobacco is exposed to a distilling temperature, - above

Taken internally in small doses, it has a soothing effect, & hence is much used in various part of the world. In larger doses it produces vertigo, nausea, & excited & great prostration. It operates directly upon the ^{an}Brain, - as has been proved by Brodie in experiments upon decapitated animals, sustaining life by artificial respiration. -

It is very analogous to Digitalis

. A Cataplasm of Snuff was recommended by Loderian for
Croup. - Useful also for Spasms, Colica Ventrums. &c.

that of boiling Water, a smoke comes over, in which is contained an Empyreumatic Sic. having the odour of old pipes. It is very poisonous, one drop of it, injected into the rectum or urethra, proved fatal in 5 minutes.

Tobacco is Narcotic, Emetic & Diuretic. - It is, however, more used in medicine as an external than as an Internal Remedy, or in the form of injection, for which purpose it should be of the strength of ℞ to a pt. and never exceed ʒi - Half to be given at once. - In spasms of the ^{in Asthma & Croup} ~~lungs~~ ^{trachea}, the smoke may be used with advantage, and sometimes for the purpose of producing a general relaxation of the muscles. To show its beneficial effects in this manner, he related an Anecdote of Dr. Physick's, which occurred in his practice. - It was the case of a lady who had been salivated to a great excess, so that her tongue by its tumefaction, had pushed her jaw out of joint. - After trying various means, he resorted to the use of Tobacco in order to produce Intoxication & relax the muscles, - but when, much to his astonishment, he had given one pint, without producing the desired effect, he gave the lady a sugar, and soon after smoking, the desired effect followed, & the jaw was returned to its proper place. -

has been found around the mouth of the river. -

Dose of this as an emetic is 5 or 6 grs. - Externally it is applied as a Cataplasm, or ^{as} an ointment made either from Snuff or the oil with ^{Tingalapis} Lard. - This is rather dangerous especially if applied to ulcerated surfaces. - There is also a vinous Tincture, made from 3i to the pint; - The dose of which is about thirty drops. -

Twenty-Ninth Lecture Jan'y 21st 1834

Hyoscyamus. Scutellaria. The leaves of the Hyos. Niger. This is a biennial plant, with long, tapering, white, somewhat branching root, bearing some resemblance to horseradish, - the stem rises to various heights, is herbaceous, - leaves ovate-oblong, deeply notched, and each lobe pointed, - embracing the stem, & both the stem & leaves covered with a viscid substance & hairy. - The flowers are ye lowish, in a long, leafy spike at the end of the stem, Calyx 5 lobed, - Corolla, monopetalous with 5 segments at the border. Brought to Class Scutellaria, Order Monosperma. Fruit is a capsule with a small covering, & inverted with the Calyx. Seeds are numerous. -

It is a Native of Europe, - is found also in U.S. - in some parts of the Eastern States, - in old graveyards or in foundation of old houses &c. - All parts of the plant

At first it produces a stimulant effect, - afterwards the patient becomes drowsy, - giddy, - confused mind, - with some dilatation of pupils, - producing effects similar to, but less than, opium. - It has some tendency to the skin, & is slightly laxative. - It is often useful in cutaneous affections.

are active, - the leaves only are officinals in M.S. Phar. -

Their efficiency depends very much upon the time when they are gathered. - It should be during the second year of their growth. - The recent leaves when bruised, have a strong narcotic odour, - taste, mucilaginous and acrid. The dried leaves, however, have very little of either. - When thrown into the fire, they produce a crackling noise. -

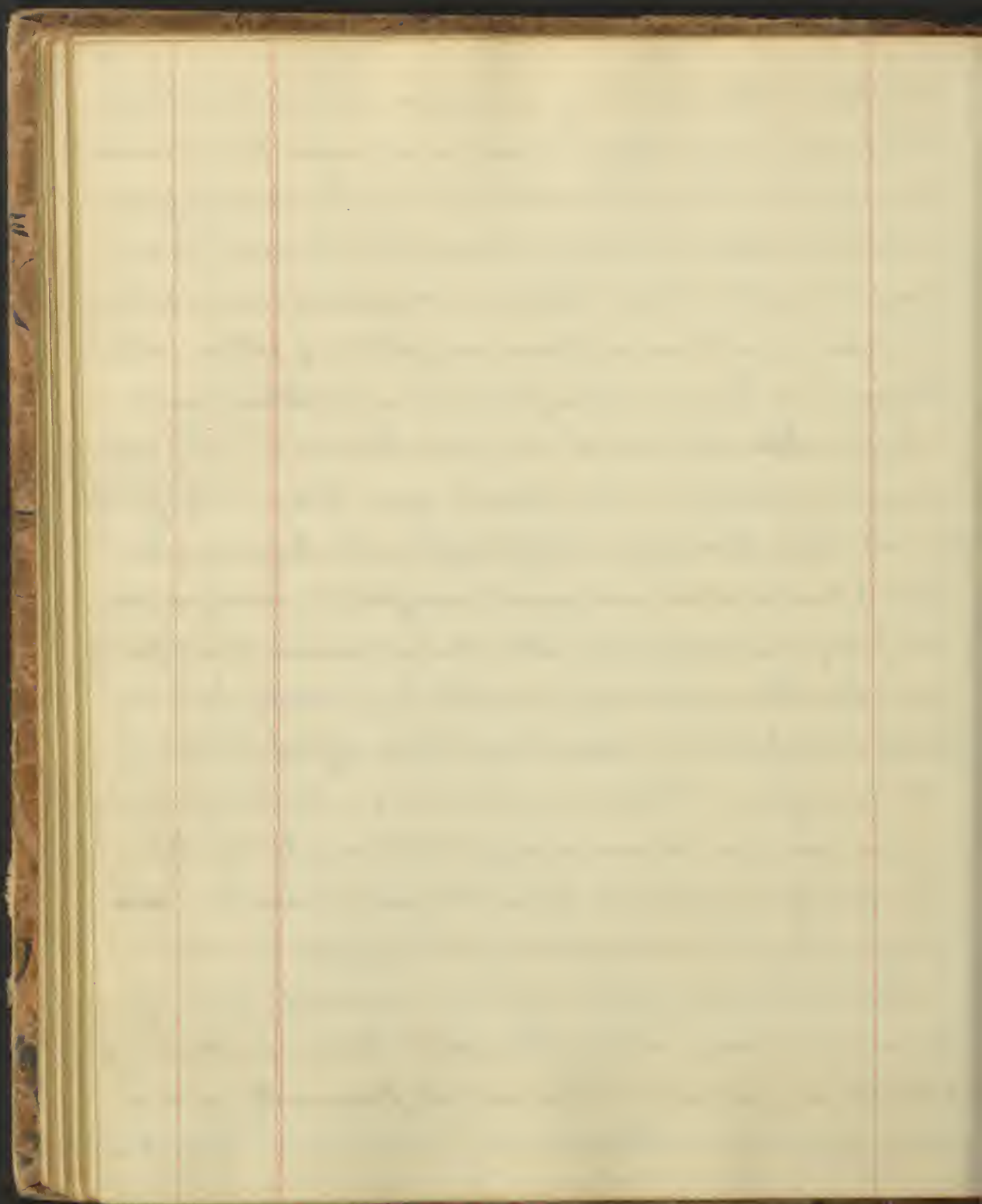
Imparts their virtues to diluted Alcohol. - - The root is more poisonous in the second year than in the first.

It is an Anodyne & Euphoric. - In large quantities it produces serious and even fatal consequences.

It is employed much in the same manner as opium, and has the advantage over that of not constipating the bowels, but has, rather a contrary effect. - Dose of the leaves from 5 to 10 grs. in powder. - The Tincture is a good form for administering it. Dose fʒi to fʒij -

The Extract is prepared from the fresh leaves by ~~expressing~~ pressing the juice & evaporating to a proper consistence.

Here it may be proper to give a general view of the manner & care which should be taken in preparing extracts in general. - They are not frequently or carefully prepared in this country, because we rely prin-



cipally upon our supply from abroad. - There are two sets of Extracts, - those obtained from evaporating infusions, Decoctions or Tinctures, which are called Aqueous, Alecoholic or Spirituous, according to the solvent employed; & those obtained by evaporating the expressed juices, which are called Inspissated Juices. (Succi Inspissati) -

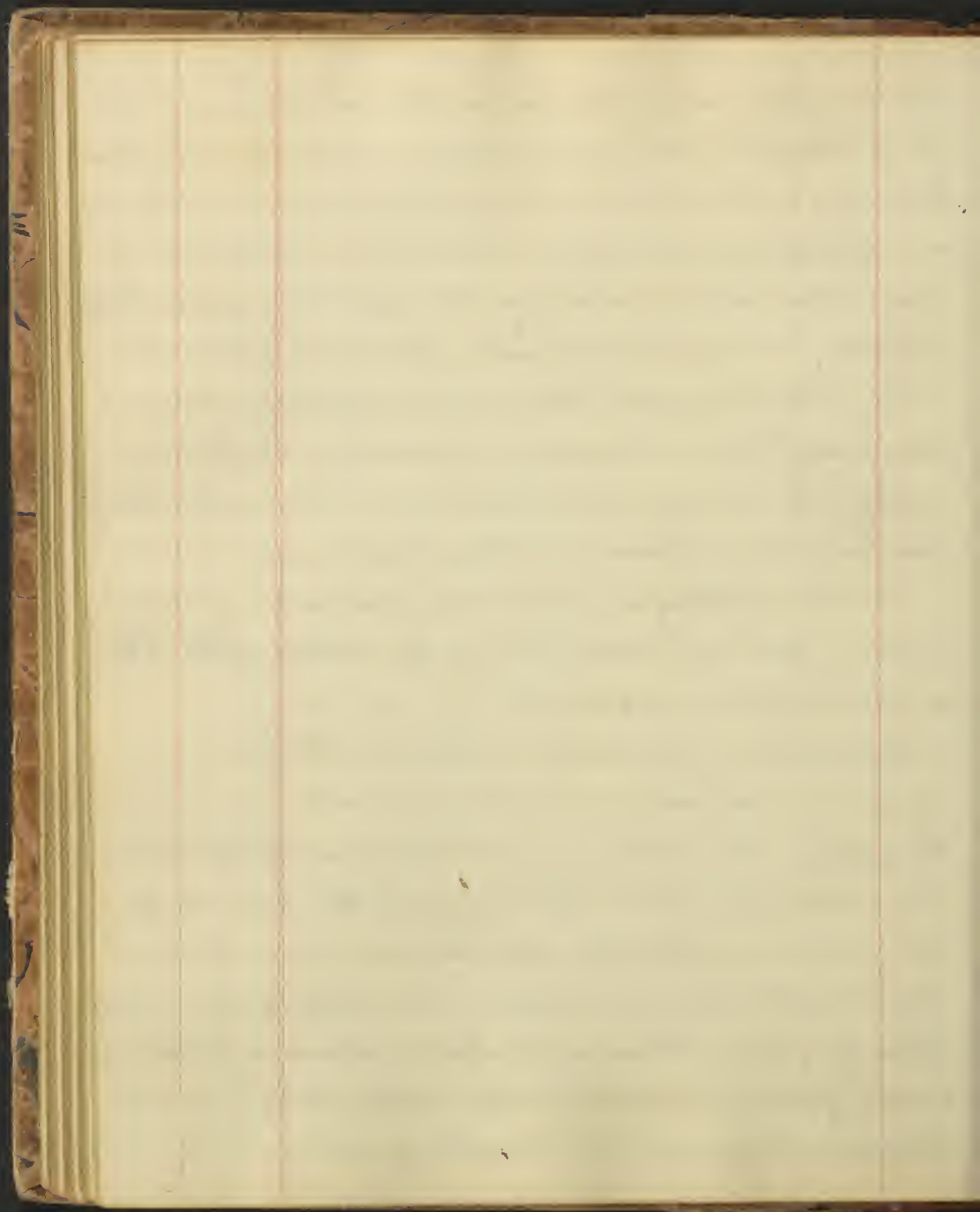
The latter should be obtained by expressing the juice from fresh leaves, & carefully evaporating. The former must also be evaporated with much care, after having dissolved the substance in the menstruum used. -

The term Apothegm means an insoluble extractive matter, which is rendered so by the action of the ex. of the Atmosphere upon it. -

Maceration is performed with Cold Water. -

Infusion - by pouring on boiling Water. -

Decoction, by continuing to boil the substance in the Water, but this is apt to injure the virtues of the plant. - After the extracts have been obtained, they should be preserved from the action of the atmosphere by keeping them in glazed earthen, or glass vessels, filled & well covered, - or sometimes in ciled bladders, to prevent the access of air. - -



The Extract of Hyoscyamus is almost always imported from England, - is of a dark, olive colour, - sometimes green, or even black, according to the care taken in preparing it. - Has a narcotic odour, bit-terish, nauseous taste, slightly saline, - is of various strength, depending as already remarked, upon the age of the plant, and the care taken in preparing it. - Hence it is always advisable to be cautious in its administration, commencing with a Dose of 2 or 3 grs. and gradually increasing, till its strength is ascertained.

Stramonii Folia. Thorn Apple Leaves.

Stramonii Semen. Thorn Apple Seed.

Jamieson's Wood

The product of the *Datura Stramonium* - This is an annual plant, with a spindle-shaped root, sending off a n^o of white fibres. - Stem, round, green, smooth, dichotomous above. - Leaves spring from the divisions of the stem, are irregular, and have an unequal base.

Flowers are at the axils, simple, with a peculiar 5 angled calyx, which is tubular, and a large, funnel-shaped corolla, with pleated border, - of a white, sometimes purplish colour. - Belongs to class Pentandria, Order Monogynia. - The calyx falls off when the

Probably it came originally from Asia. - It was first found here
in the neighborhood of Jamestown, - hence its name. -

Dilatation of the pupils is also a prominent symptom. -

fruit forms, except the lower part, which remains attached to the fruit. This fruit is an ovate-oblong capsule, surrounded with prickles, and divided into 4 cells, each of which contains a number of ^{kidney shaped} downy seeds.

Stramonium is found all over the world, in the vicinity of cultivation, and is very abundant in N. S. -

There are two varieties of it, - one has a green stem & white flowers, - the other has a purplish stem & purplish flowers, but they are probably the same species. -

The leaves should be gathered after the appearance of the flowers, but before frost. - Taste is bitter & nauseous. They impart their virtues to W. and Alcohol. - The seeds are small-kidney-shaped, dark brown, almost black.

Stramonium is a very powerful narcotic, producing when taken in sufficient quantity to affect the system vertigo, headache, perverted vision, delirium, & a species of intoxication with a variety of gestures & actions. - Sometimes it increases the secretion of urine and perspiration. - It is employed in Neuralgic Affections - Rheumatism, epilepsy - and in Asthma it has enjoyed considerable reputation in the form of smoking the deco in a pipe, but this is somewhat dangerous. -

An Ointment is made by boiling the fresh leaves in Saff.

The extract applied to the eye, dilates the pupil, hence it is employed by surgeons in operating for cataract.

The seeds are the most powerful. - Dose of them about 1 gr twice a day. The leaves vary in strength & the dose to begin with is 2 or 3 grs. - Dose of Juice 10 to 20 m.

The extract is prepared from the inspissated Juice (U.S. Phar.) - from the seeds (don.) - Dose of U.S. is variable, beginning with 1 gr. night & morning and gradually increasing. - Dose of the Extract from the seeds should not be more than $\frac{1}{4}$ of a grain. — " —

Inouty Esq. Little Lecture Jan'y 23. 1834

Belladonna. - Deadly Nightshade. The leaves of the Atropa Belladonna. - This is an herbaceous, perennial plant, with a thick, fleshy root, which sends up several erect stems, branching at top, about 3 feet high. - The leaves are in pairs, ovate, lanceolate, unequal in size, & the flowers are supported on long peduncles, from the axils of the leaves. - Calyx 3 segments. Corolla bell-shaped of a livid red internally, brighter or paler red externally. Belongs to Class Polandina, Order Monogynia. Fruit is a berry first green then red, afterwards purple or nearly black. - Leaves are officinal in U.S. Phar. -

It is the most efficient narcotic for relieving neuralgic affections.

75

This plant is a Native of Europe, growing in shady places, along walls, rubbish &c. - flowers in June & July. -

When dry the leaves have a dull green colour, - an acid, nauseous taste, & a faint narcotic odour. -

It is not usually reported to us in the leaf, but generally in the form of the extract. - It imparts its active prop. to W. & Alcohol. - Active prin. supposed to be Atropine. -

It is a powerful narcotic, with some Anesthetic & diaphoretic properties - When given in sufficient quantities to bring the system under its influence, it produces a slight ^{destruction} of the forces which gradually increases, - little retained, - pain over the eyes, - sometimes, perverted vision, or slight defect of ^{hearing} hearing, showing that the nervous system is affected by it; - and it should generally be administered until some one of these effects are shown. - In an overdose it becomes a fatal narcotic. - It was formerly much used in Cancer, but it is not relied upon in such cases at present. It seems better adapted to and more employed in, nervous affections - like Tonicus - nervous complaints - Hooping - Cough - Convulsions, Scarlet Fever &c. - Even when applied ext. to the eye, it dilates the pupil, hence it is used in

The first effect upon the system to be watched for is the
affection of the throat & opisthion. - Commence with fig
Increase till this is perceived. -

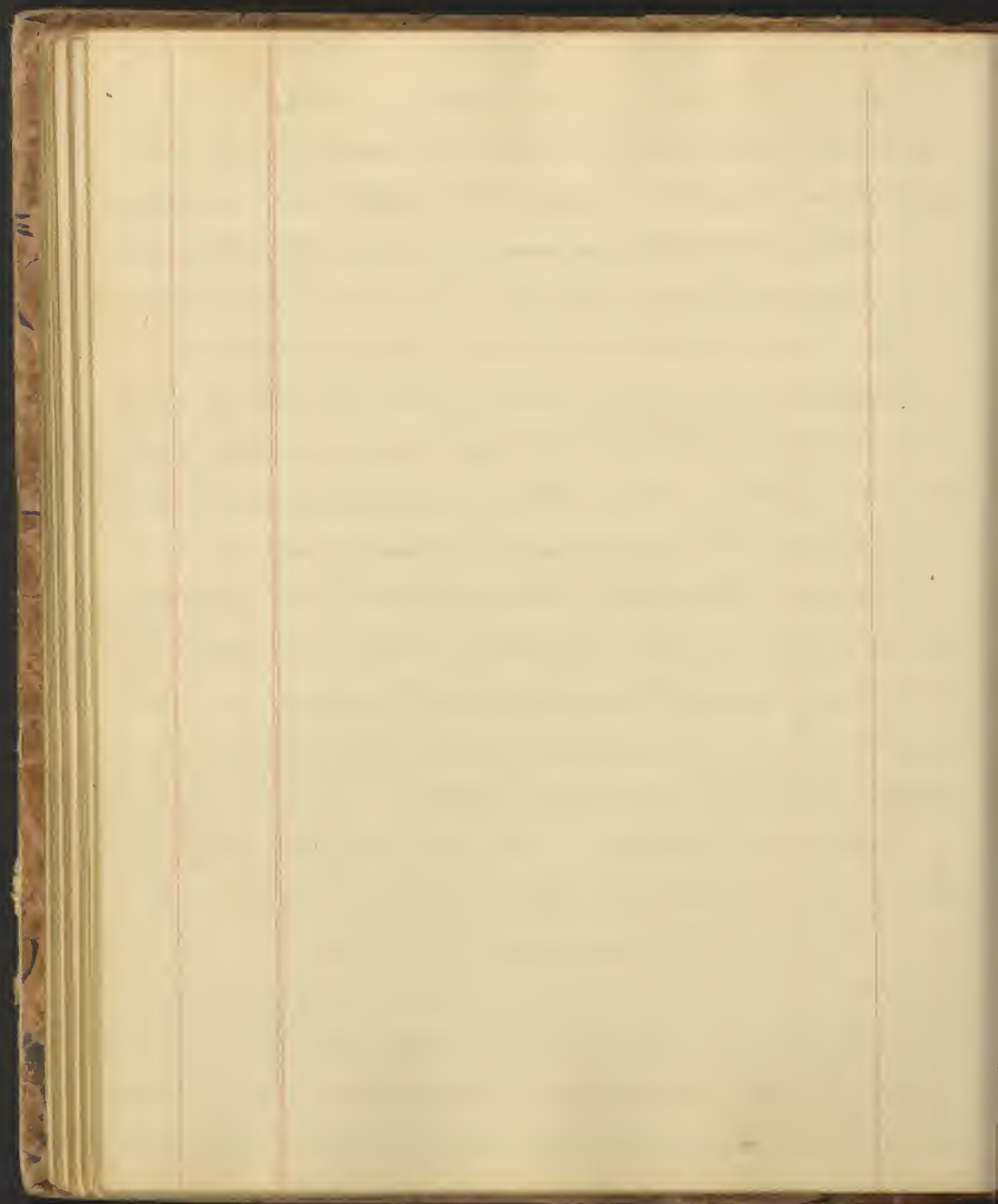
Europe by Surgeons, in operating for Cataract. —

Dose of the powdered leaves ʒj. — gradually increased.
An Emulsion is made from ʒi to ʒij M. Dose — wineglass

The extract is the form generally used. but of this there
is a great diversity of power. — It is the Infusated
Juice, of a dark brown colour, of soft consistence. —

Plaster is sometimes made from ʒi Ext. — to ʒij of
Wax ^{or Oily Plaster} Mutton, melted and mixed in a mortar im-
mersed in boiling Water, then rubbed till cool. This
is useful for local rheumatism, neuralgia &c. —

Cornus. Hemlock. The leaves of the Corn. maculation.
This was formerly but improperly called Ricin. —
It is an umbelliferous plant, with a biennial, spirally
shaped root, which resembles Sen. stuff an erect, stri-
ated stem, marked with purple spots. — The lower leaves
are bipinnate, attaching to the joints of the stem by
sheathing petioles. — The upper leaves are bipinnate, —
and inserted at the divisions of the branches & much
incised. — Flowers are in terminal compound umbel-
les, appearing in June & July, when the plant emits
a fetid odour. — Seeds are in two portions, which some-
times united, an ovate roundish mass. — It is a



Native of Europe, but has become naturalised in the U.S. and is found along the roads, and in the neighborhood of old settlements &c. - The most active plants are those which grow in hot & dry places. -

The leaves are officinal in M. S. Mar. - They should be gathered when the plant is in flower - footstalks should be rejected, - quickly dried by the fire or sun.

They are very small when dried, curl up, & of a dirty green colour. - They should be kept in tin cases, excluded from the air, - or a better plan, is to powder them & preserve the powder in opaque, well stopped bottles. - They have a strong, heavy, narcotic odour - bitter & nauseous taste. - Virtues are not readily extracted by water, consequently a decoction is almost inert. - They are yielded to Alcohol & Ether. -

Hemlock is a narcotic - neither stimulant or sedative. - When it affects the system, it produces vertigo, - dimmed vision, - nausea, - debility &c. - In large doses, the pupils are dilated, ^{suppression of urine} - stupor - & even death follows.

This was once used ^{by Baron Strohm} for Cancer, but it is now known that it merely allays pain &c. - It is more efficient in Scrophulous Sore, - Syphilitic rheumatism, - neural-

The above named persons to agree 100 shares a right
of dividend; sometimes this does not happen unless 30
shares of the same are held by the same 3/4 of the
shares in, & each. —

sia, chronic rheumatism, cutaneous affections &c.

Dose of the powdered leaves is from 3 to 4 grs. gradually increased till a slight vertigo or nausea is produced.

To maintain a given effect the dose of this narcotic must be more rapidly increased than that of any other, - hence we may learn, that great caution is necessary in administering it, when the power is changed.

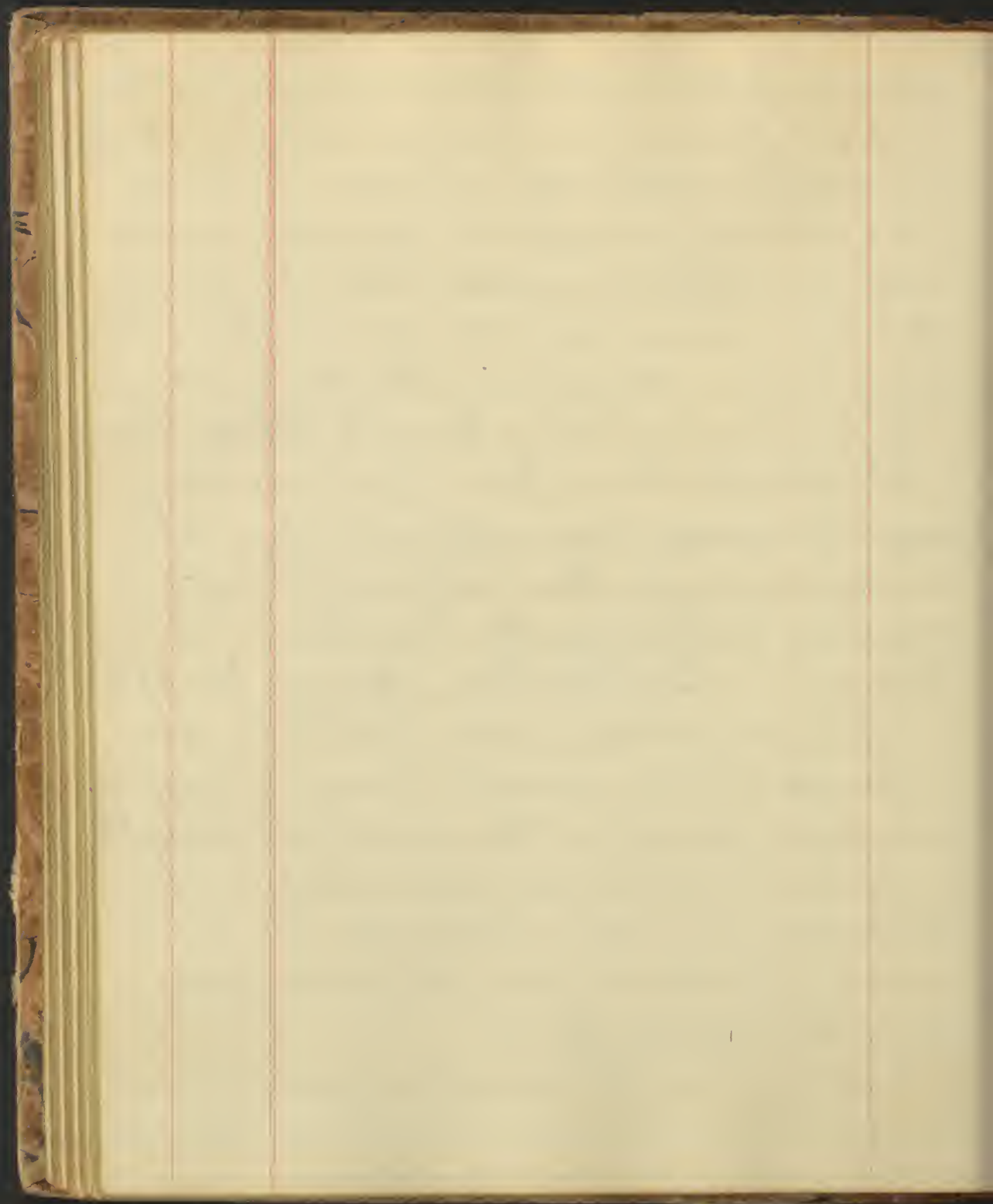
The form generally used is that of the Extract, which is the Suspended Juice. - Dose is 3 grs. twice a day, gradually increased given in pill or in Sol. in Water. -

An Ointment is sometimes applied to Ulcers, - made either from the Extract or the Fresh leaves. -

Tinct. is off. in Dub. & Ed. Pharm. - Dose from 3℥ss. to ʒi.

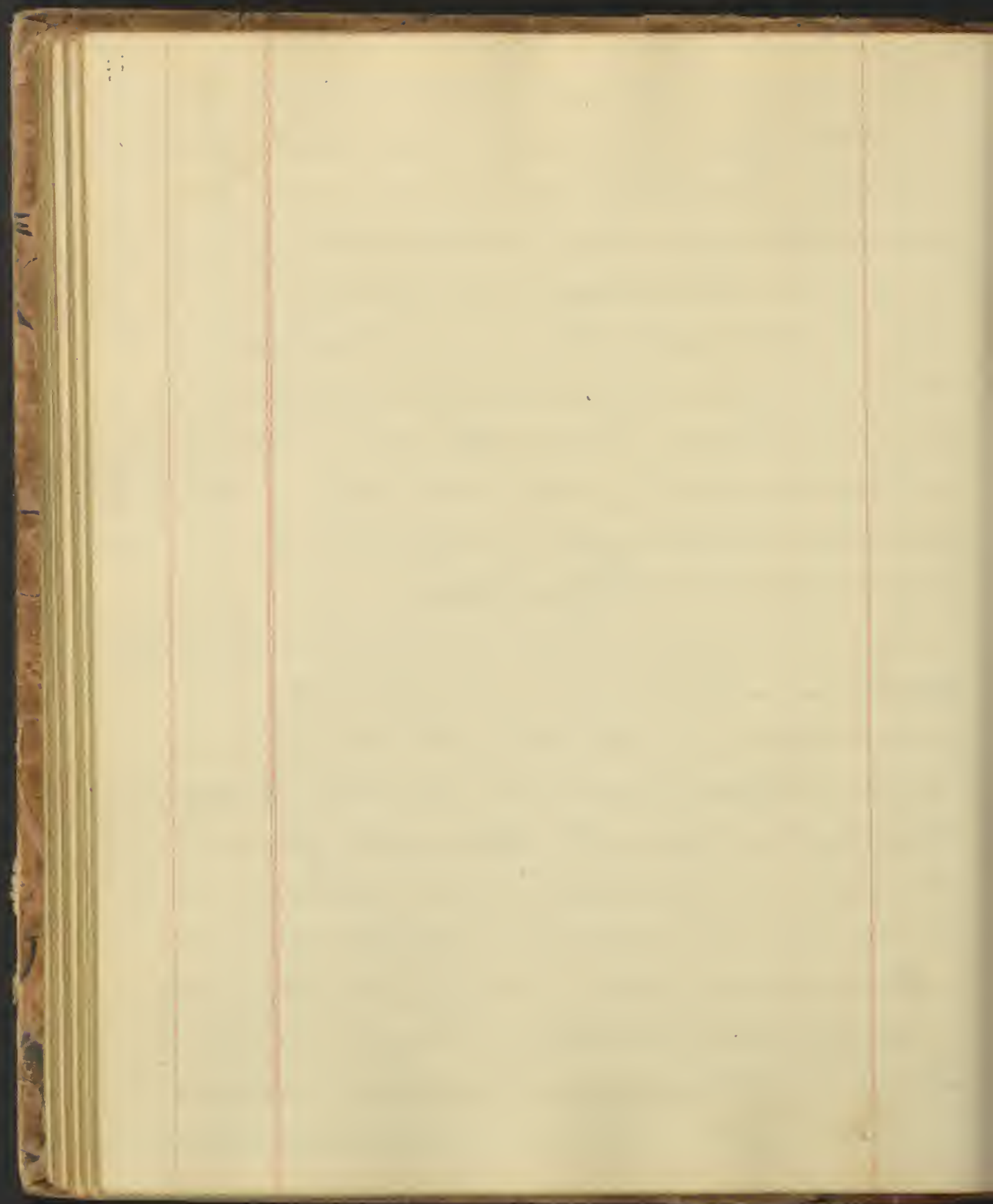
It is a fact worthy of notice that tho' this plant is poisonous to some animals & to man, it may be eaten with impunity by other animals, as horses, goats &c. and hence the milk of goats upon which some families subsist, may become poisonous. - This should be borne in mind when called to cases of poison in the outskirts of the City -

We shall conclude this lecture with some general remarks respecting Flowers, - some of which will be merely a repetition of what we have already stated. -



The flower is the part upon which the plant depends for propagation. It consists of a Corolla, Calyx, Stamens & Pistill. The corolla is usually the most conspicuous part and that upon which the colour & beauty depend. It may be monopetalous or polypetalous. - The monopetalous corolla may be Bell-shaped, as in *Delphinium*, funnel-form as *Stramonium*, Salverform, - Labiate, - closed at the border except a point, or these lobes extend nearly to the bottom of the Corolla as in *Crocus Sativa*, - appearing almost like seven petals, which constitute the Polypetalous.

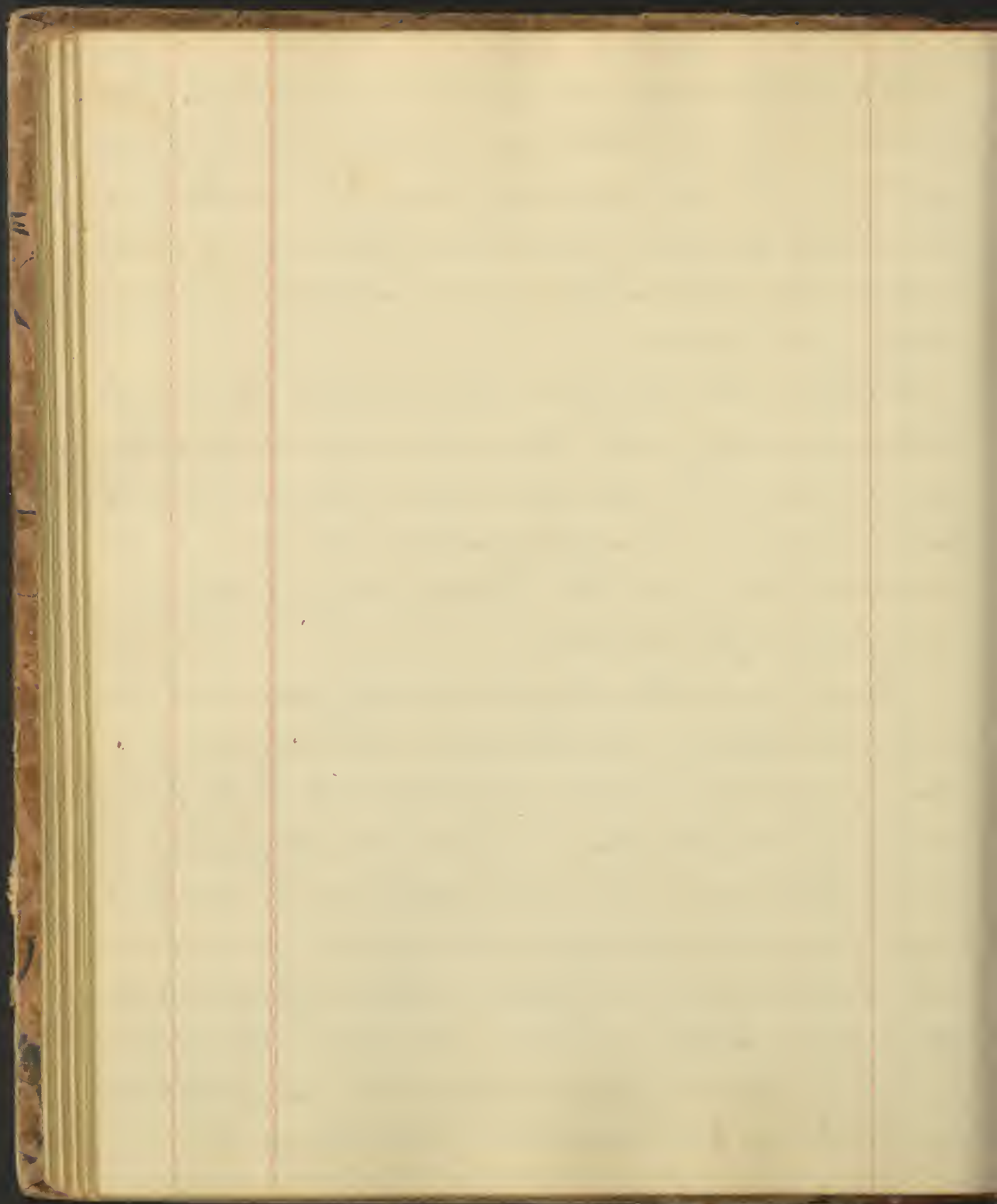
Calyx is outside or beneath the Corolla, may be monophyllous as in *Stramonium* or Polypetalous. - It is generally green, or when of any other colour, it is nice to be observed. It receives different names from its relative position, as Perianth, when close at the bottom of the flower, - or an Involucre, when the bracts are at a distance below the Corolla, as in the umbelliferous plants, *Conium maculatum*. - Spathe is a membrane embracing the flower before it expands, - when it breaks thro' & leaves it as *Parley*. - Sometimes the Calyx may be wanting, sometimes the Corolla. - Sometimes there is another part present



called the *Stoat*, which is a process within the flower. - The *Stamens* are the male organs of the plant. - They consist of filaments & Anthers either on the top of the filaments or sessile, and covered with a dust called *Pollen*, which is the fructifying portion of the flower. -

The *Pistil* or *Female Organ*, consists of a *ovary* at the bottom, generally green, - from which proceeds a *Style*, upon which is the *stigma*, which is an expansion at the summit; - sometimes it is sessile. - The stigma receives the *Pollen* from the Anthers, & consequently is necessary for fructification. -

Flowers are either *Simple*; - or *Compound* as *Chamomile*, *Camellion*, *sunflower* &c. - The compound flowers consist of a central part called the *disc*, & an exterior called the *Rays*. - Sometimes the flowers contain pistils only & are called *pistillate*, - sometimes contain only stamens, called *staminate*. - Some have both and are called *Perfect* or *Hermaphrodite*, & others have pistils on one & stamens on the other, and hence bear no fruit unless near enough together for the *Pollen* to be received by the stigma. -



When the flowers rest on the stem they are said to be sessile, - on footstalks, - Peduncled. -

Scape is a flower stem rising from the root, but bearing no leaves. - Flowers are said to be arranged in Whorls, or Verticillate, when they are around footstalks at the same point. - Racemes, - when each has a distinct footstalk, but afterwards all unite in one. -

Spike, when they have a common footstalk, around which they are all arranged without pedicels.

Panicles, when the flowers are in a divided form.

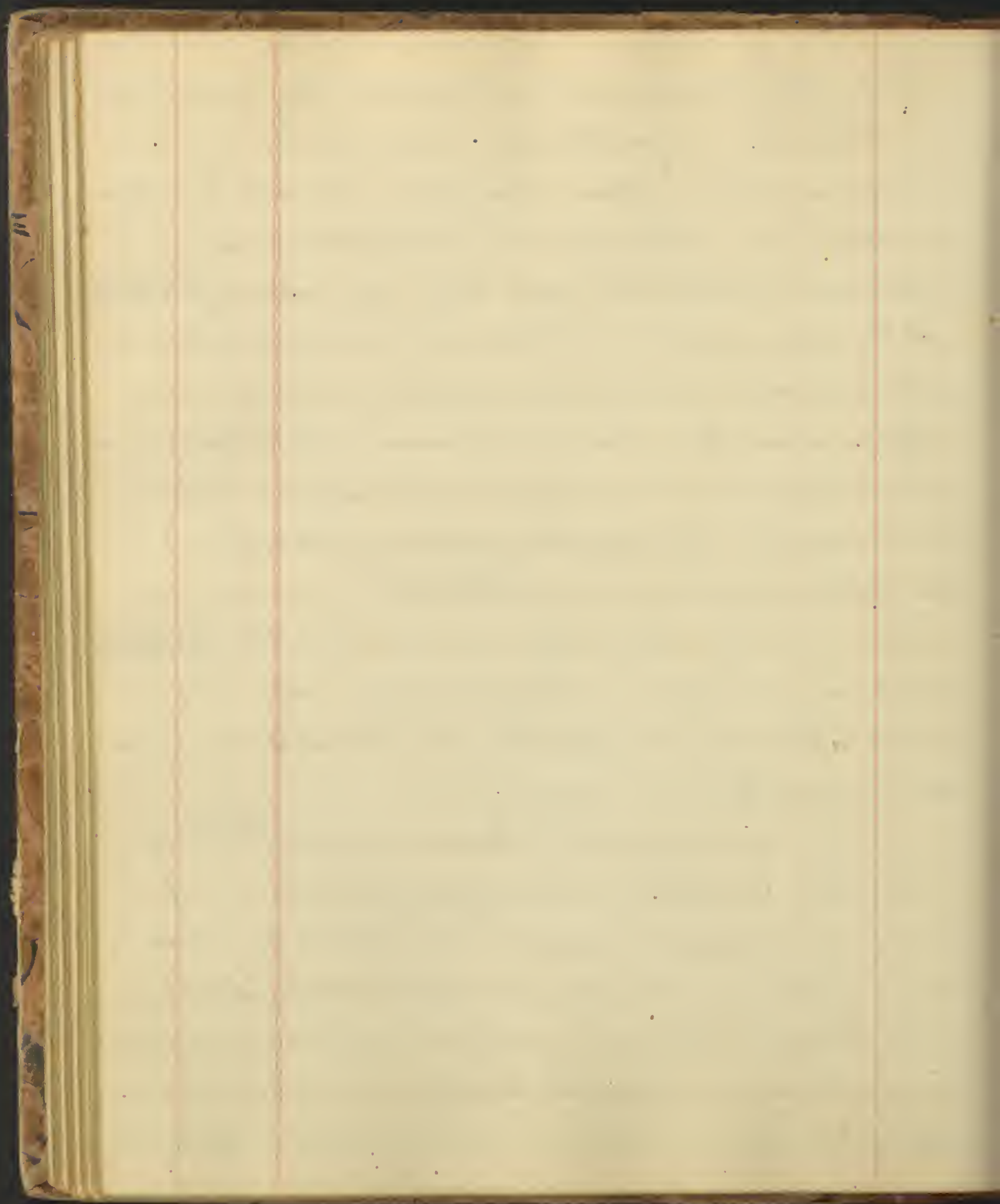
Umbels, arranged even on footstalks. -

Cymes - are something like umbels but the footstalks divide irregularly. - Corymb is an assemblage which looks like Umbels, but the Peduncles start from various points. -

Twenty Ninth Lecture. Jan^y 2^d 1834

There are two modes of Classifying plants; - one of which is artificial or sexual as adopted by Linnæus, and the other is natural, as advocated by Jussieu.

The Linnæan System is called artificial, because many plants are connected together which have no natural similarities, - while, by the natural system



these are collected together which have the same affinities, and similar properties. -

Linnaeus made 24 classes, - some of which have since been abolished by other botanists. - viz. -

1. Monandria. - According to the no. of stamens. -

2. Diandria

3. Triandria and so on to the eleventh class which is

11. Gynandria

12. Icosandria - Stamens attached to calyx - 20 or more int.

13. Polyandria. Stamens, 20 or more, attached to Receptacle. -

14. Ditynamiæ. named from relative length. - 2 longer than other 2 -

15. Tetradynameæ. 4 longer than the other 2 -

16. Monadelphicæ. - Filaments collected in one brotherhood -

17. Diadelphicæ - " " two brotherhoods

18. Polyadelphicæ - " " many "

19. Syngnæcia. - Plants having comp. flowers, - flowers on a common receptacle, in the disc & in ray. - Sunflower &c -

20. Gynandria: Stamens are inserted in, or rest on, some part of the pistil. -

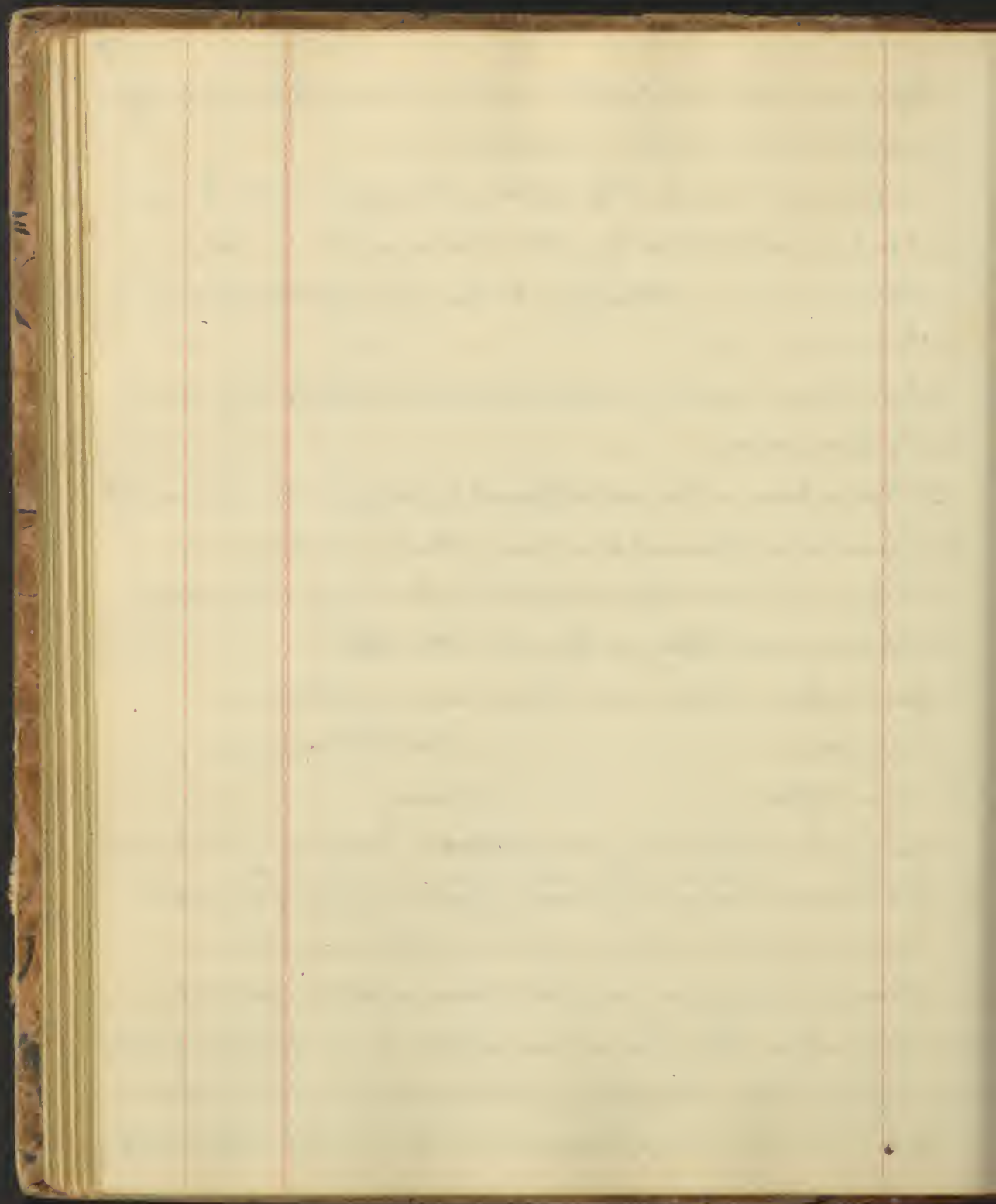
21. Monœcia. Distinct stamens & pistils on the same plant. -

22. Dioecia. Same plant has either stamens or pistil, - not both. -

23. Polygamia. - Plant having some perfect, some imperfect flowers -

24. Cryptogamia. - Fructiferous parts cannot be distinguished -

These classes are subdivided into Orders as follows -



1. to 13 Class inclusive, are divided into orders according to the number of pistils; thus each class has order Monogynia to Polygynia. —

14 Class. — 1. Gymnospermia. — naked seeds — named from fruit
pistils being neglected —
2. Angiospermia — seeds in capsules. —

15. — 1. Siliculosa. — named from Pods. — as long as broad —
2. Siliquosa — — — longer than broad. —

16. 1. Triandria &c. — upon number of Stamens. —

17. 1. Diandria &c. " " "

19. Order founded upon the relative character of the florets in the disc and in the ray. — Thus.

1. Equalis. — Perfect flowers in the disc & in the ray. —

2. Superflua. — Flowers in disc perfect, — in ray, pistillate. —

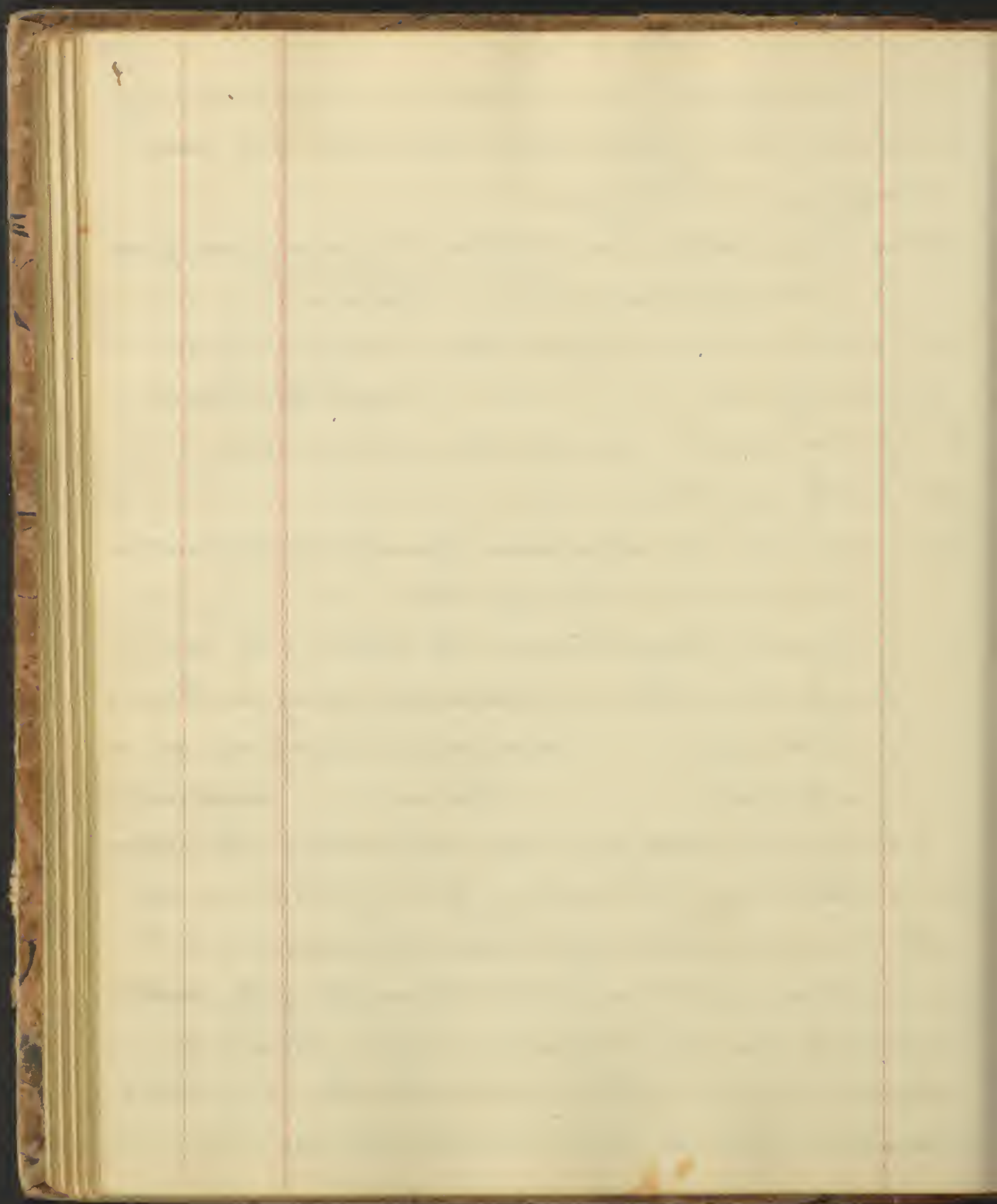
3. Frustranea. " " disc perfect — in ray neutral. —

4. Necessariae. " " " staminate — " " pistillate —

5. Sepregata. each floret has a distinct Calyx or Perianth. —

20. 1. Monandria &c. — according to n^o. of Stamens —

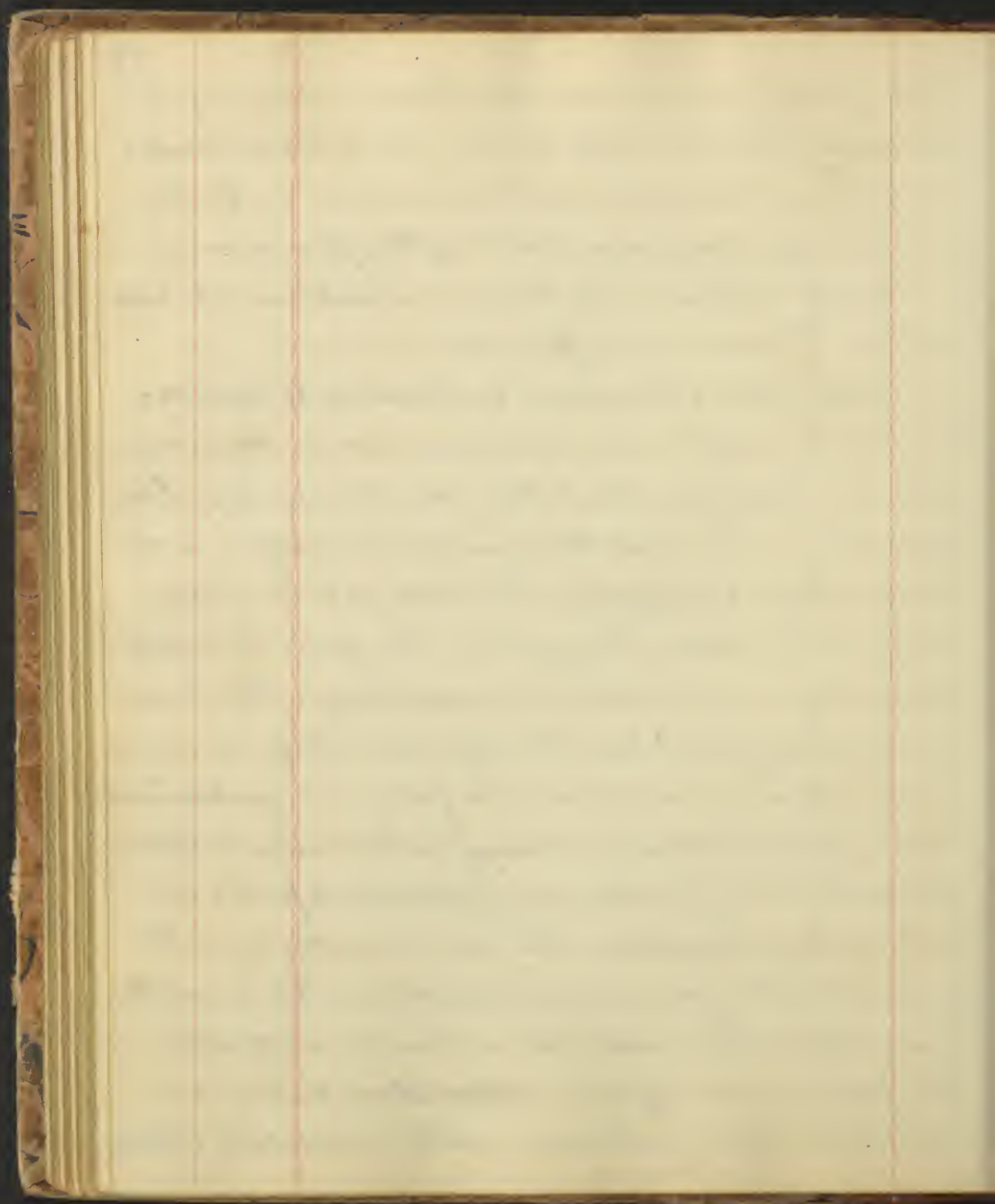
The Natural System by Jussieu is divided into two great divisions according to the character of the seeds. — depending upon the Cotyledon, which is the white, — nutritious portion of the seeds. — Thus they are called Monocotyledonous and Dicotyledonous. —



Each of these is subdivided into Classes according to the relative position of the seeds: — and these classes are again subdivided into Orders according to the natural affinities, properties &c. of the plant. —

In both systems, the Orders are subdivided into distinct Genera and Species. —

With these observations we proceed to consider the individual flowers which are used in Medicine. These are very few, that they do not admit of Classification. — The first that we shall notice, is the Rose, Rosa Centifolia: This belongs to the Class Polyandria, — Order Polygamia. — The genus is so well-known that a description is unnecessary. — This plant has a prickly stem, from 3 to 6 ft. high. — Leaf is pinnate, and composed of 2 or 3 pairs of leaflets and one terminal which are ovate, serrate, downy on the under surface. Flowers are large, with many petals; supported on short, bristly peduncles. — The sepal is ovate, and the segments of the calyx, semipinnate. — This is not the same with the Damask Rose as some have asserted. — The petals are the officinal ~~preparation~~ portions. — These have a fragrant odour, — with a sweetish, slightly



acridulous, somewhat bitterish taste. - These properties depend upon a volatile oil which is obtained by distillation with water. 1 lb of the leaves yield about 3ij of the Oil or essence, consequently it commands a very high price. - The petals are slightly laxative, but chiefly used on account of their pleasing odour, or for the purpose of making Aqua Rosarum. - This is obtained by distillation from the fresh roses, or from those which have been kept packed in Salt. -

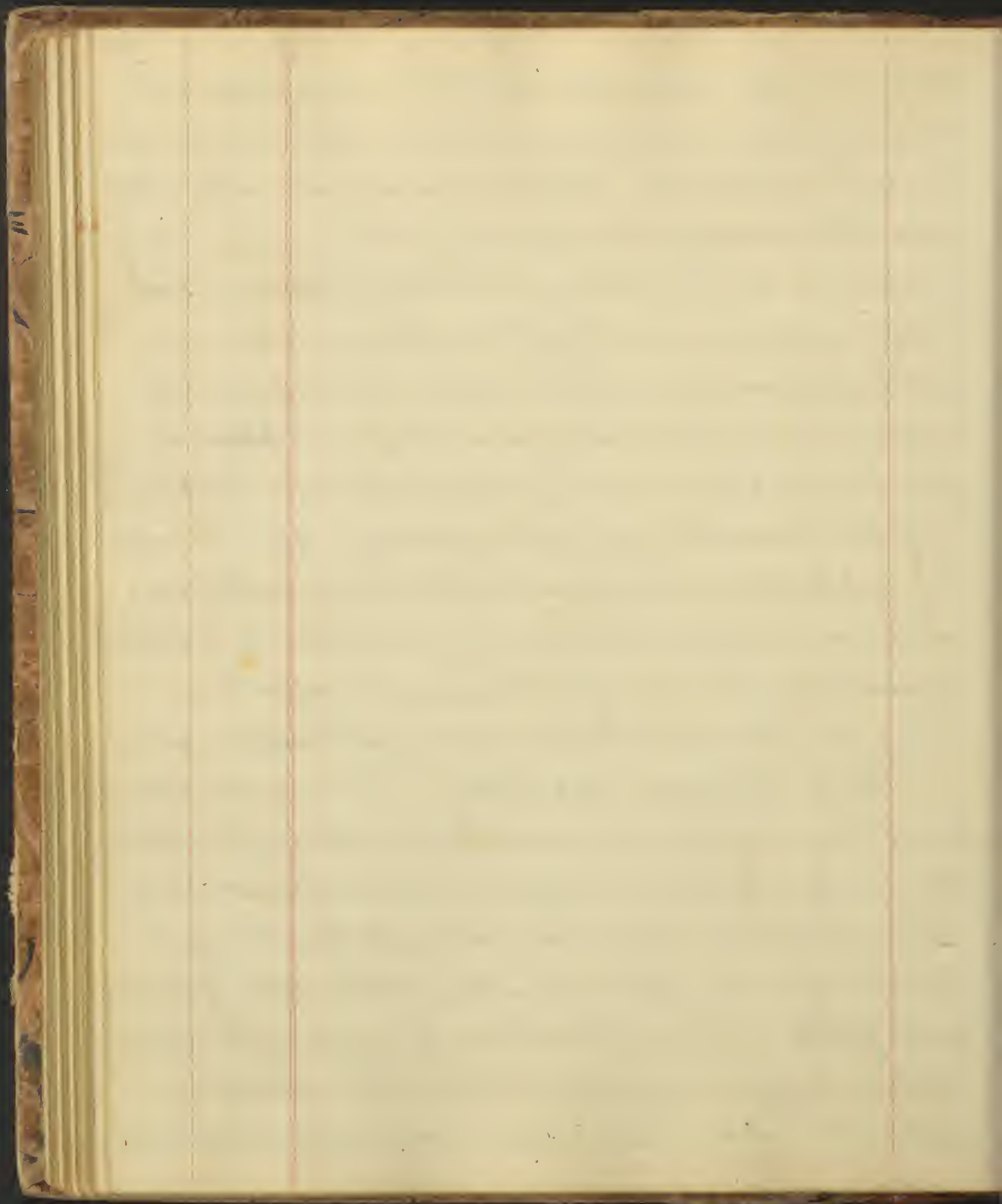
If the Rosewater once distilled once, be long kept it is apt to deteriorate, hence it should be redistilled.

It is used medicinally, chiefly as a vehicle for disagreeable substances, - for Colic, - Gargles &c. -

Ung. Ros. - Cold Cream. - Used for Chapped lips &c.

Rosa Gallica. Red Rose. This is a smaller plant than the former, and the prickles of the stem are shorter: - petals more spread out & are obovate.

Belongs to the Class Rosaceae, Order Polygynia. Colour is of a beautiful crimson, both of the flower and fruit. - This is a native of Europe, - but cultivated in gardens in the U. S. - The unblown petals deprived of the calyx, are the off. portion. -



hence they are cut off, before the flower is expanded.

The odour is less fragrant than that of the former, & is improved by drying. - It is distinguished by its astringent taste. -

Red Roses are slightly astringent & tonic. Generally used in Infusions as a Vehicle for other medicines. -

Inf. Ros. Comp. - made by infusing ℥ss in Oij of boiling W. & add ℥℥ Sulp. Acid. f ℥ij and Sugar ℥ss.

It is given in Night sweats, hectic fever &c. - or as a Gargle - Dose f ℥ij to f ℥iij -

Confect. Ros. - formed by the withered petals in a recent state beat up with Sugar. This is imported into our country from Idriam - Used for pills &c. -

The Pulp of the Red Rose is sometimes used in Europe, mixed with Sugar, for the same purpose or for its flavour as a vehicle for powders, pills &c. -

Herbert Lectur. Aug. 28. 1834

Antennid. Chamomile. - The flowers of the Antennid. stolidis. - This is an herbaceous plant with a perennial root, which sends up stems that are at first trailing, & then proceed erect branches, about 6 inches in height, round & hairy. The leaves are bipinnate, with pointed, lanceolate

They are imported from England & Germany -
The singular flowers are small & have in the bud -
a similarity of appearance with the tubular corolla
but in the single & double flowers. -

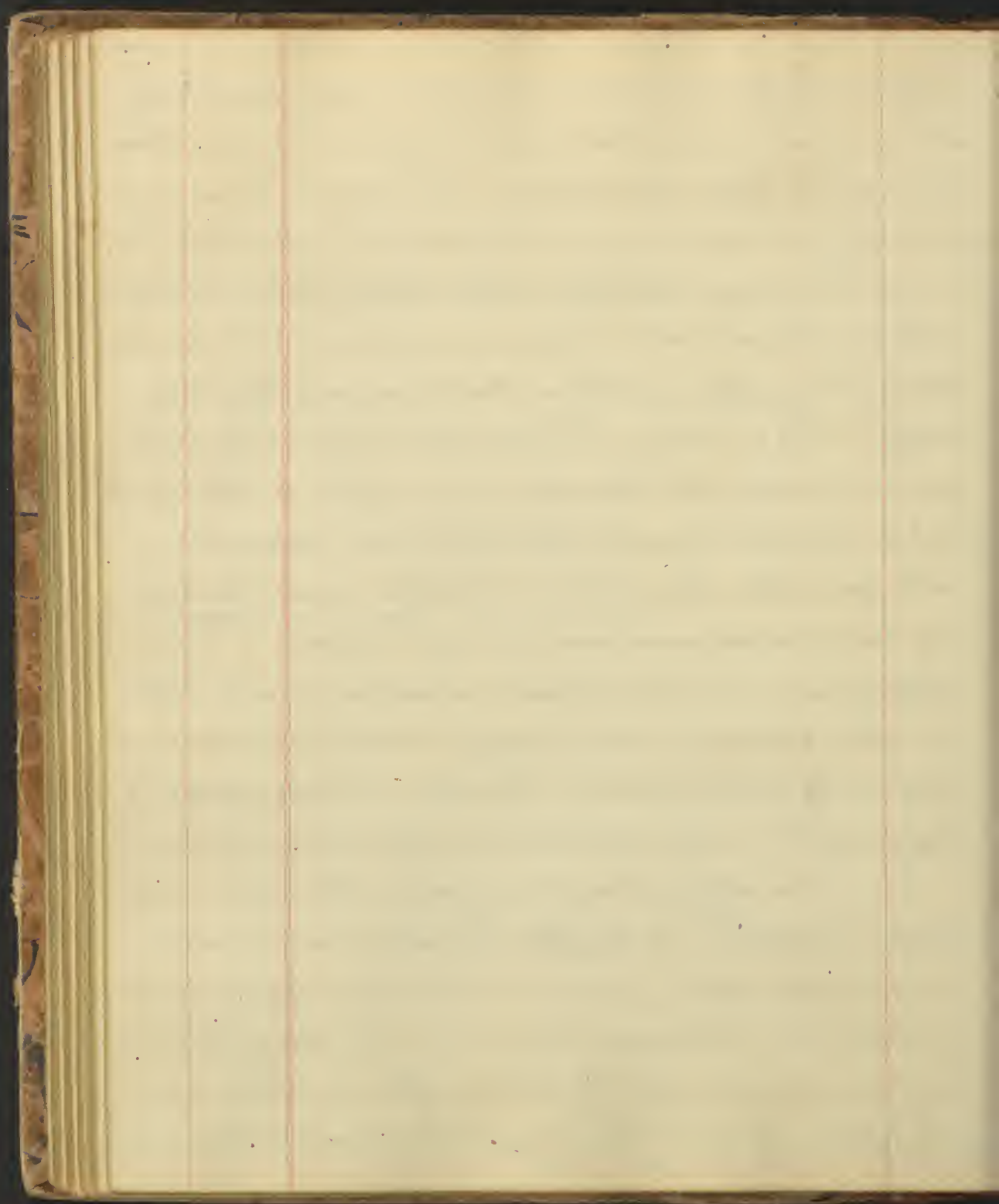
It is used in medicine to the present
Egyptians & Greeks. - It is used in our herbals where
it is represented upon a tubular stalk or stem, -
in dyspepsia when simple, - sometimes &c. -
in various forms of the alimentary tract, & for
these they are usually prescribed in solid preparations -
of which turna, in large amounts, is made. -
In medicine, it is sometimes powdered & given for the
tubular, & also for the, & distinct & long, & if it
has a use in medicine it is not in the
tubular & narrow form of the ^{ball} of the tubular. -

It is also used in the form of the ^{ball} of the tubular. -

leaflets. The flowers are terminal & compound, - solitary, - with a yellow convex disc & white rays. Belongs to Class Syngnesia, Order Superflua. - The whole herb has a peculiar fragrant odour, and a bitterish aromatic taste, but the flowers only are the official portions. - It is a native of Europe, but cultivated in some of our gardens. - In Europe the rays multiply by culture, but it is said that they do not in this country. - This species, in France and Germany is called the Roman Chamomile to distinguish it from the Matricaria Chamomilla, which very much resembles the Auth. but the flowers are smaller and less doubled, and considerably weaker. -

Chamomile owes its virtues to a vol. oil and a bitter extractive, which it yields readily to hot Water, - but with less facility to Cold Water. - The oil when first procured is of a sky blue colour, but becomes yellow by age. -

There is another species belonging to this Genus - the Anthemid Cotula - May Weed, which is very abundant in the U.S. - found in waste grounds, along the roadside &c. The flowers appear in the Spring & Summer very much resemble the Cham. flower. - It is called by European Authors - Stinking Chamomile. -



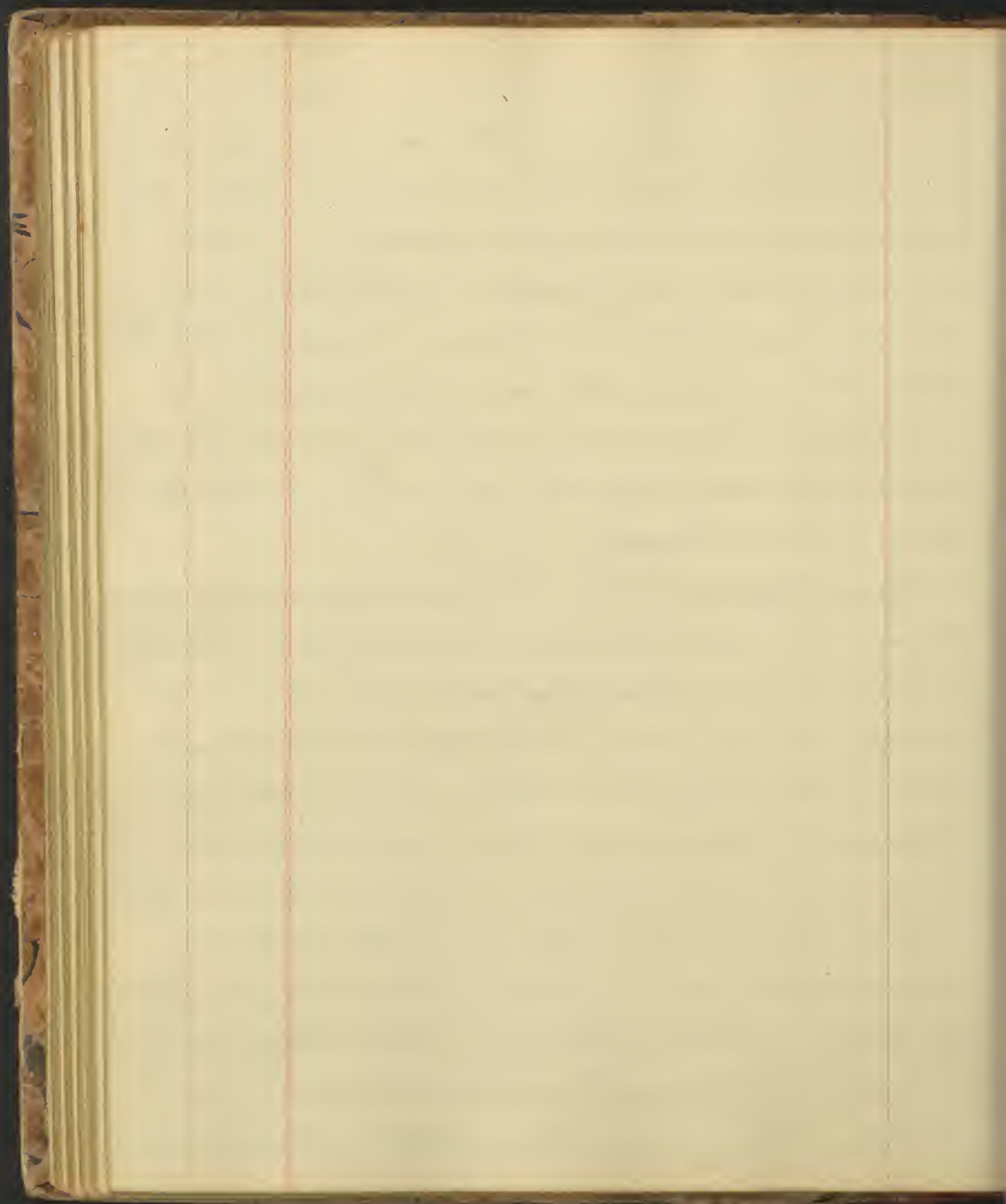
Chamomile is a mild tonic, - in large doses excites nausea and even vomiting. - As a tonic it is generally given in the form of Infusion, drunk when cold. - but to favour an emetic, - it is given strong and warm. - It is useful in weak digestion, - after fevers &c. -
 Dose of powder ℥ss to ℥i - Infusion is made ℥ss to 1℔ Water - Dose - ℥ij several times a day. -
 An Extract is prepared, but it must of course be destitute of the vol. oil, and hence is only a feeble bitter tonic. - It is not used.

Caryophyllus. Cloves. - The product of a plant which has received various names - *Caryophyllus aromaticus* (Linn) - *Eugenia Caryophyllata*. - This is a small beautiful, evergreen tree, with opposite leaves, and flowers in terminal panicles. - It is a native of Moluccas, but it has since been introduced into Cayenne & the W. Indies, whence our market is supplied.

The unexpanded flower-buds are the parts used.

They resemble a nail in shape. - Their colour, deep brown externally, - reddish internally. - Odour strong and agreeable, - taste pungent and aromatic. -

The best cloves are large, heavy, brittle, & present an

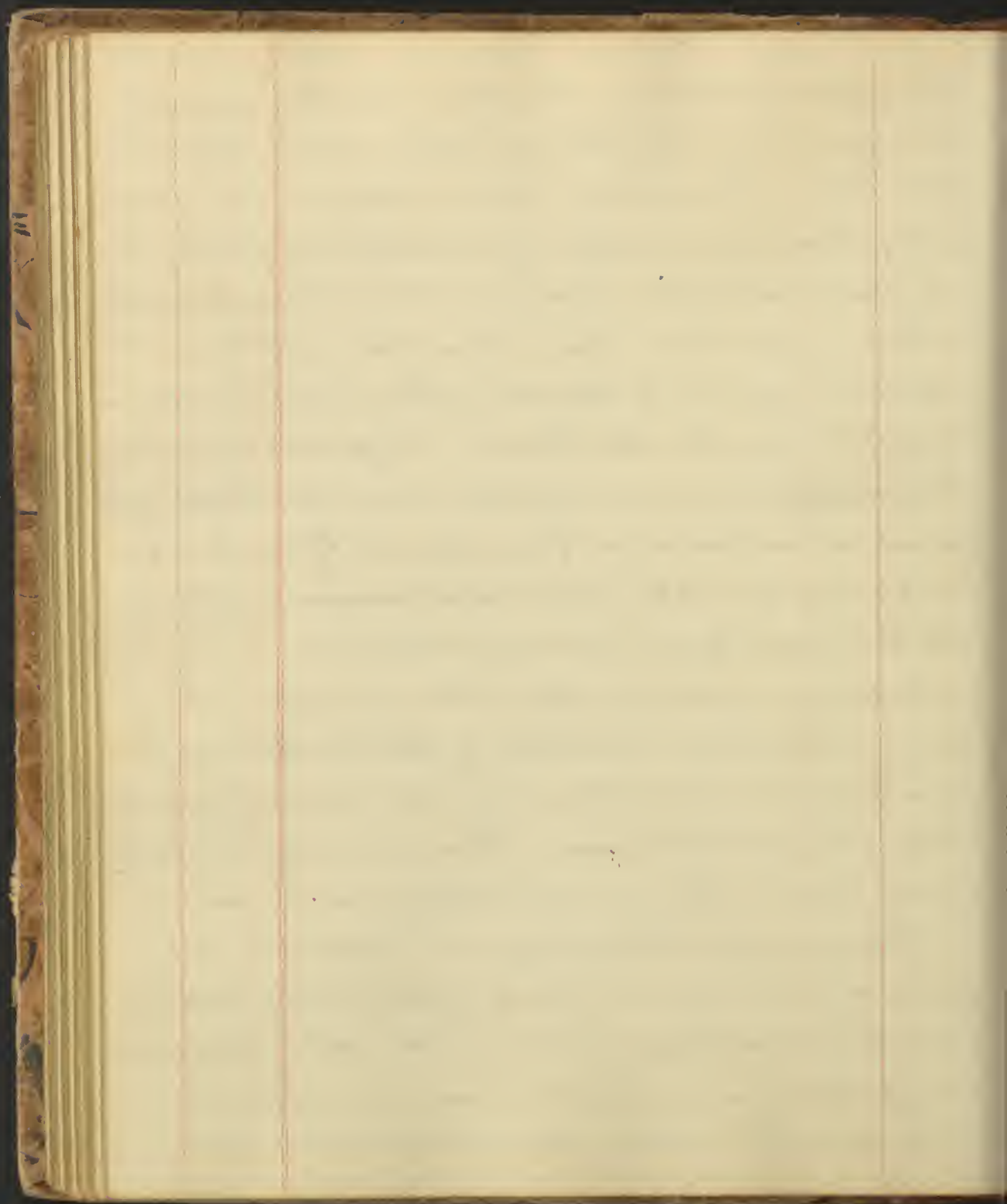


oily appearance, when scraped with the nail. -
 The inferior are soft, light, wrinkled, - paler colour &
 slight taste. - Their virtues depend upon a m. oil, an
 astringent extractive matter, - gum, - resin, & a fixed oil.
 - of which the vol. oil & resin are the active principles.

Cloves impart their colour & some taste to Water, - but
 all their properties to Alcohol. - The vol. oil is obtained
 by distillation with Suet Water. - At first it is fluid
 & colourless, but is generally found in the Shops, - yel-
 lowish or even brown. - It is heavier than Water,
 which may be a test of its adulteration. - Nitric
 Acid imparts to it a deep red colour. -

Cloves are employed as the other aromatics, - to re-
 lieve, and remove, the taste of other medicines &c. -
 Dose in substance 5 to 10 grs. - but this is rarely given -
 Dose of the oil 2 to 6 drops. - Placed in various tooth,
 it will relieve the pain of toothache. - " -

Platanus. - Platanus. - The tops of the Res.
 officinales. - 4 or 5 ft. high, with an
 erect stem, divided into numerous branches. - The leaves
 are opposite, linear, an inch or more in length, blunt
 at the summit, - covered on their under surface with a



white down - edges revolute. - Belongs to Class Dimeria, Order Monogynia. - The whole flowering summit is the officinal portion. It grows on the borders of the Mediterranean. - It is cultivated in Europe and sometimes in U.S. - It has a strong balsamic odour, - bitter and camphorous taste. - It imparts these virtues in some measure to W. but much better to Ale. - They depend upon a vol. oil. - It deteriorates and becomes inodorous by age. - The oil is colourless, lighter than W. - very soluble in Alcohol, - is sometimes adulterated with Oil of Turpentine, which can be detected by dissolving in Ale. - For obtaining this oil & the Spirit, is the only use made of Rosemary in this country.

It is a stimulant emmenagogue. - but it is chiefly used as a subfacient addition to Liniments &c. When given internally, the Dose is from 3 to 6 drops.

Sarandula. Sarander. The product of the Eur. Spica of Simons, - which includes her distinct species of other Letanists, viz. Sar. angustifolia or Sar. Vera - and Sar. latifolia or Sar. Spica - the former, which is the officinal plant. - This has a narrow leaf - is a perennial shrubby plant, - stem

The oils differ very much according to the different places where the plant grows, whence they are obtained:

Sp. Lac. Comp. is much used for flatulent Cholic; Indigestion.
- Faintness &c. —

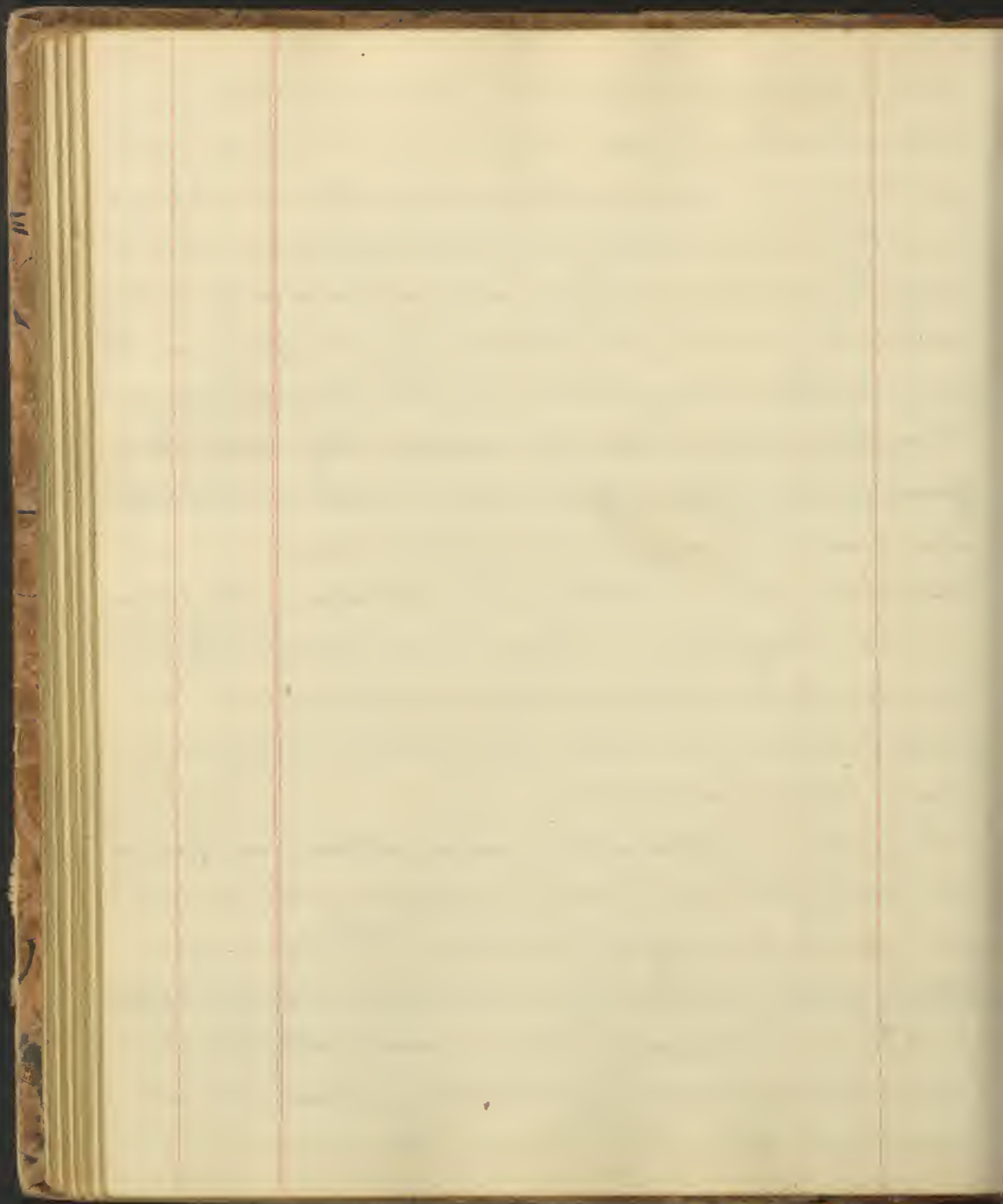
about one foot in height, divided into numerous strict herbaceous branches, furnished with leaves of a light green colour, and above with a spike of bluish purple flowers. Belongs to the Class Dicotyledonae, - Order Eymnospermiae. - It is a native of the south of Europe, and is abundantly cultivated in the gardens in the U.S. - The flowers appear in August. The spikes should be cut when they begin to bloom. -

They have a strong delightful odour, and retain their fragrance long after they have been dried. - Virtues depend upon a vol. oil, of a lemon yellow colour, aromatic taste, heavy light, - is obtained by distillation with Water.

The Lav. Stipifolia or Lav. spica has a broad leaf & branching spikes. - It grows in the S. of France. - It is less pleasantly aromatic, - yields little spike. - Is not used to any extent in medicine.

Lavender is a pleasant aromatic, - seldom used in a crude state, but principally for obtaining the oil and spirit, which are used in medicine & Perfumery. -

Sp. Lav. Comp. - exceedingly pleasant aromatic. - Lose Blm to, F. H. - The Lavender Water is incorrectly named because it is a solution of the oil in Spirit, instead of in Water as the name implies. — — —



Thirty-First Lecture Aug 30 - 1834

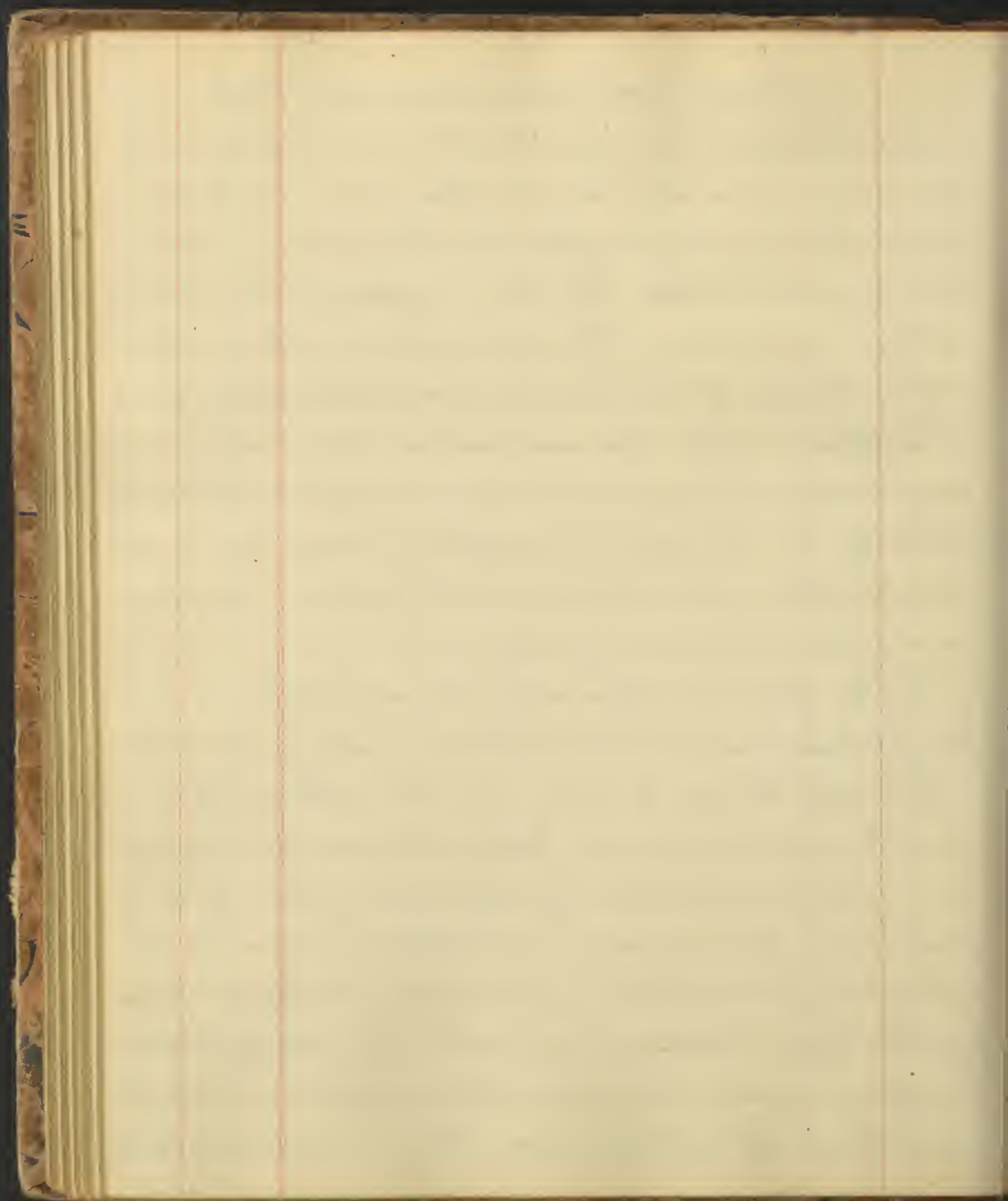
Crocus. Saffron. - The Stigmas of the Crocus Sativus. This is a bulbous, perennial plant, upon which a delicate, purple coloured flower appears in the Autumn, resting on a long white tube. The leaves appear in the Spring, are long and linear, with a white furrow on their upper edges. Belongs to the Genus Iridacea, Order Monocotyledon.

The Stigmas are the officinal portions, - they are of a deep orange colour, slightly convoluted, & notched at their broad extremity. - This plant is a native of Greece & Asia Minor, is cultivated in Spain, France and England & sometimes as an ornament in our gardens.

In the shops the stigmas are sometimes found matted together, - sometimes dried loosely, and are best thus.

The English Saffron is better and dearer than that from the Mediterranean Ports. - Its high price subjects it to adulteration, with Safflower, Marygold, fibres of dried beef, - stamens, - oil - water & some mineral subts.

These can be detected by throwing it in water & observing the shape it assumes. - The stamens also are yellow. The Safflower upon close examination is a tube, with a stamen in it. - If bought in cakes, they should be tough, not



easily torn asunder, - not dry and easily powdered. -

It should have strong odour & taste, and if it does not colour the fingers when rubbed, or has a black, yellow, or white colour, - it should be rejected. -

It should be kept in well-stopped vessels. It has a peculiar aromatic odour, a warm, pungent, somewhat bitter taste, and colours the saliva when chewed -

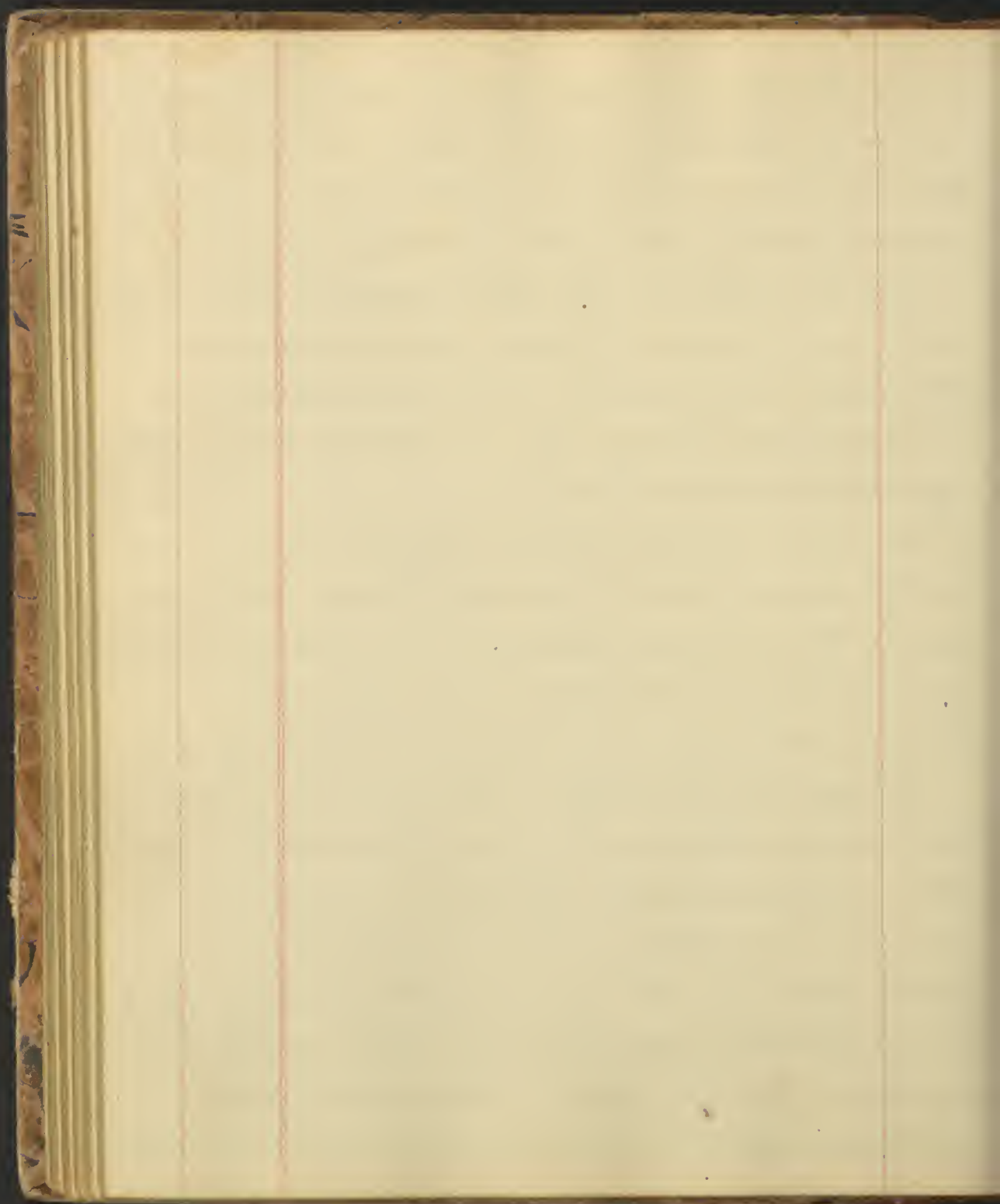
Its active prop. depend upon a vol. oil, which is obtained by distillation with Water. - -

It was formerly considered as highly stimulant & antispasmodic, but it is now ascertained that it possesses little energy as a medicine. - It is used by old women & nurses as a tea to bring out eruptive diseases. -

Chiefly used to impart colour & flavour to tinctures &c. -

Carthamus. Deep Saffron or Safflower. - Flowers of the Carth. tinctorius. - an annual plant, with an erect stem 1 or 2 ft. in height. - The flowers are compound, in a large, terminal, solitary head, the florets of an orange yellow colour. - It is a native of the Levant & Egypt, and is cultivated in some parts of U.S. and brought to market under the name of American Saffron?.

Safflower is of a red colour, diversified by the yellow

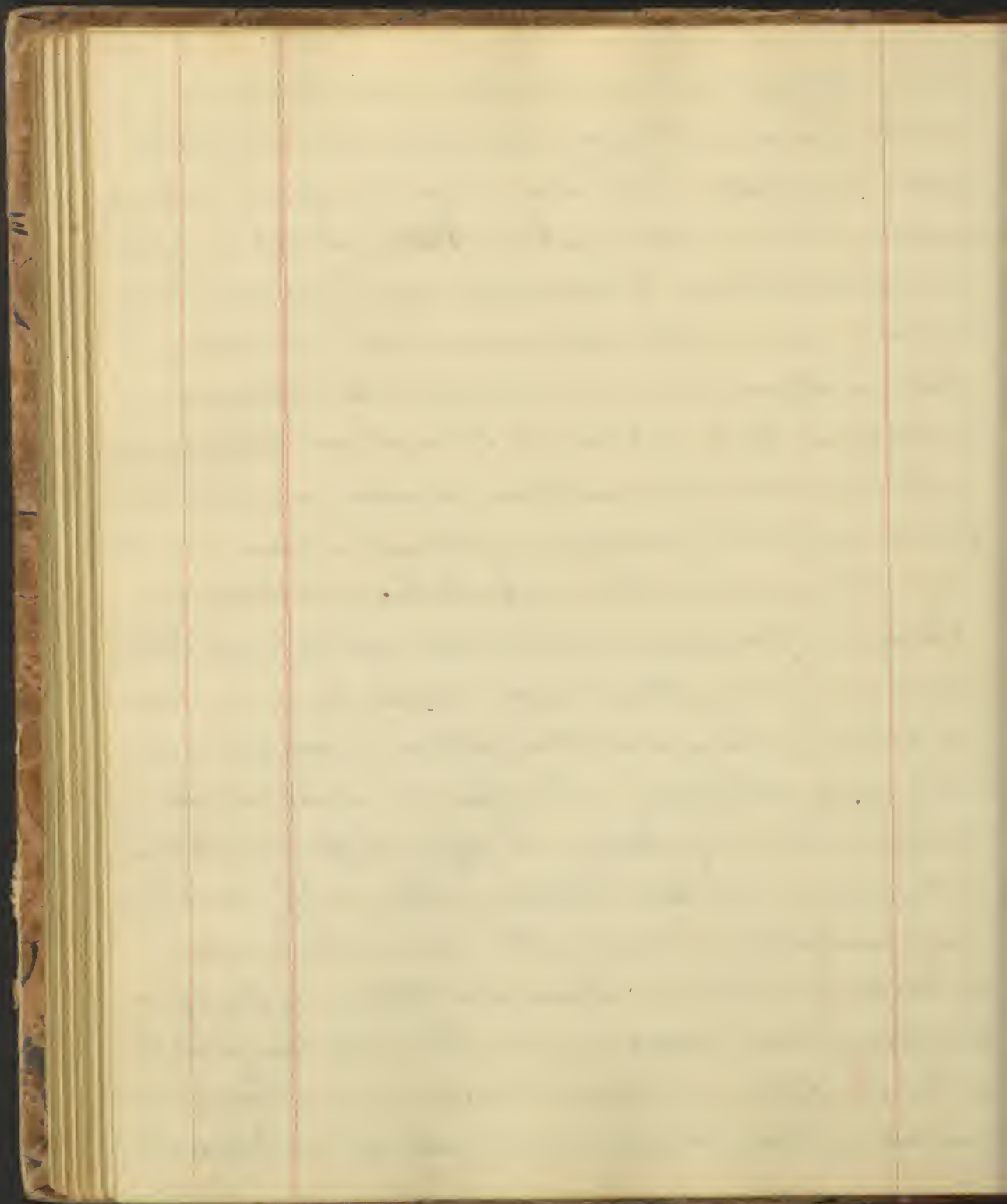


filaments contained in the tube of the Corolla. -

It has a peculiar, slightly aromatic odour, - feeble rather bitter taste, - its colour depends upon a colouring matter which is insol. in Ale & ~~Wats~~ Water, but sol. in alkaline solution, - hence it is used for dyeing) called Carthamite, - and another col. matter insol. in Water. - Used as Saffron, but is more feeble. - An infusion is made from ʒij to a pt. boil. W. & drank ad libitum -

The next class which we shall consider contains the Fruits. - A Fruit includes a seed and a Pericarp or Pericarpium. - There are seven kinds of fruits known to botanists. -

1. Siliqua or Pod, which consists when ripe of a dry Pericarp, usually longer than broad, divided by a longitudinal partition, along which the seeds are arranged alternately as in Mustard. -
2. Legume, which consists of 2 valves without a partition, in different species of Cassia.
3. Capsule, which has a Pericarp neither a sep. - or a Siliqua but immediately embracing the seed - as Castanum. -
4. Drupe, - in which the Pericarp is thick and fleshy or coriaceous, - and encloses a nut, as Plum, Hickory, Nut &c. -
5. Pome or Apple, - in which the seeds are in a capsule surrounded by thick, fleshy, succulent Pericarp, as Apple. -



6. Berry, - when the seeds are imbedded in the succulent of fleshy matter, without any capsule, as Raspberry, &c. -

7. Strobile or Strobilus, - which is an ament consisting of woody or fleshy scales attached to a central column, and having the seeds at the point of attachment, as in the Hop, - Pine, &c. - Sometimes seeds are naked. -

The seed itself consists of several distinct portions. -

1. Cotyledon, - which is the fleshy mass, usually white. -

2. ^{Embryo} Germen, - which is the rudiment of the young plant. -

3. Tegument or Covering - and 4. Hilum, which attaches the seed to the Pericarp, as the Eye of a Bean. -

Seeds are sometimes Acotyledonous, - Monocotyledonous, or Dicotyledonous, and upon this Jussieu founds his natural System of Classification. -

With these cursory observations, we proceed to consider individual fruits, - and the first we shall take up, is that of the Cassia Fistula. - Purging Cassia. This is a large tree 40 or 50 ft high, with numerous branches towards the top. - Leaves are pinnate, with opposite pairs of leaflets. - Flowers are in long yellow racemes. - Fruit is a Legume, woody externally, - and internally divided by transverse partitions into a number of cells, - each cell

Our supplies are from C. Indies. -

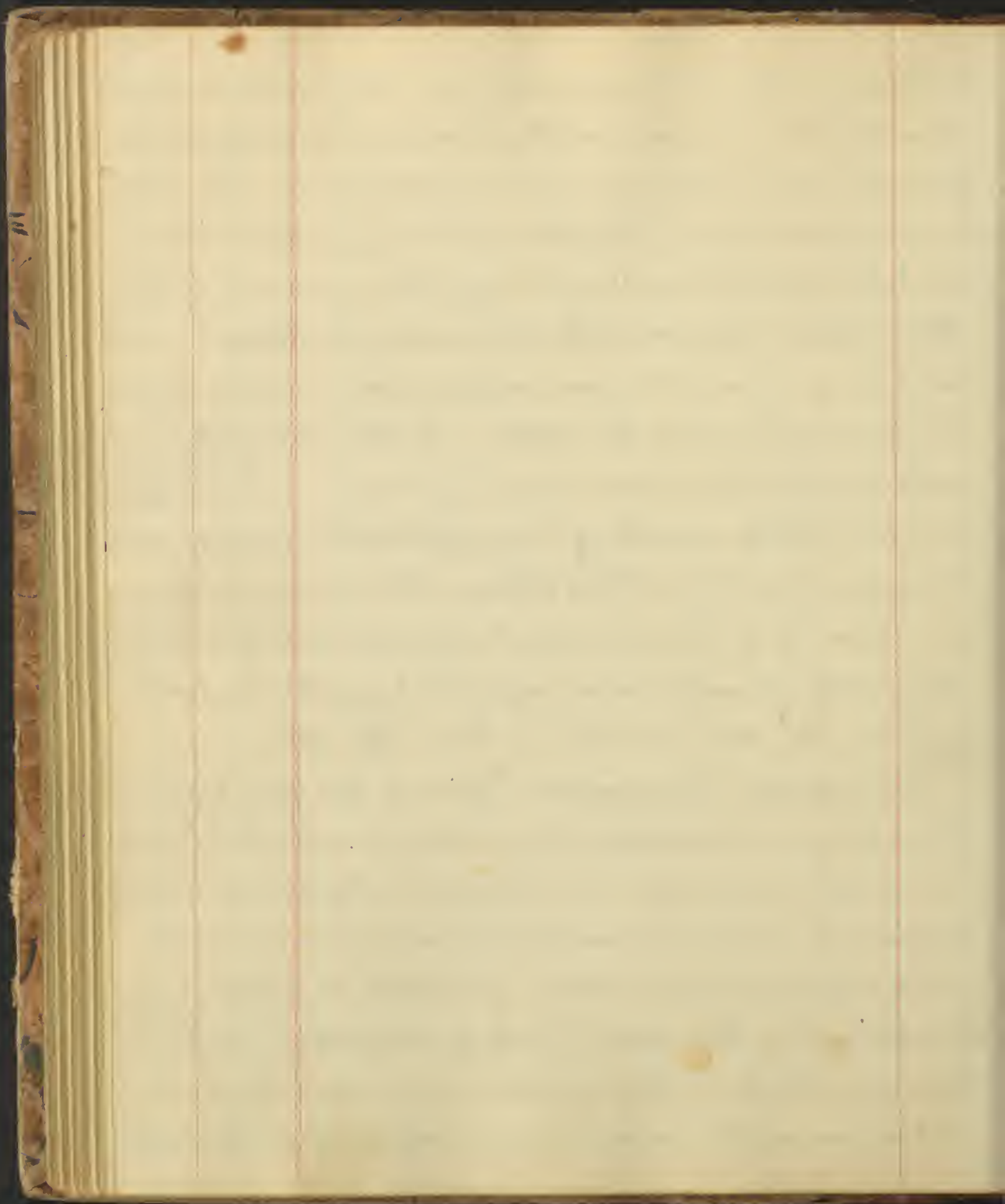
The Culp lines the partitions, - is obtained by boiling the
pods, boiling, & evaporating &c.

containing a seed, surrounded by a pulp which stinks when dried. - It grows in the E. and W. Indies. - That of the W. Indies, has larger and longer fruit. - The legume is long & cylindrical, slightly curved, of a dark colour, has 3 longitudinal ridges running from one end to the other. - These legumes with transverse partitions are sometimes called Loment or Lomentum. -

The heavier the pods, the better. - If the seeds within, rattle much, they are too dry, & inferior. - The Pulp should be black and stinky, - sweetish taste & slightly viscid. It is off. in Lon. Dut. & U.S. Phar. - Used as a gentle laxative. - Dose ʒij to ʒi , but is apt to occasion nausea &c. -

Used in this country, as an ingredient in the Confection of Sauer, the dose of which is ʒi or ʒij . -

Tamarindus. Tamarindus. Fruit of the Tama. Indica. This is a large & beautiful tree, growing in the W. & E. India. The leaves are pinnate. - The fruit is a legume, of a light reddish brown colour, - consisting of an external shell which is very fragile & easily separated, & in this are strips running the whole length of the fruit, & within these is a thick tough membrane enclosing the seeds. As found in the market, they are deprived of the shells.



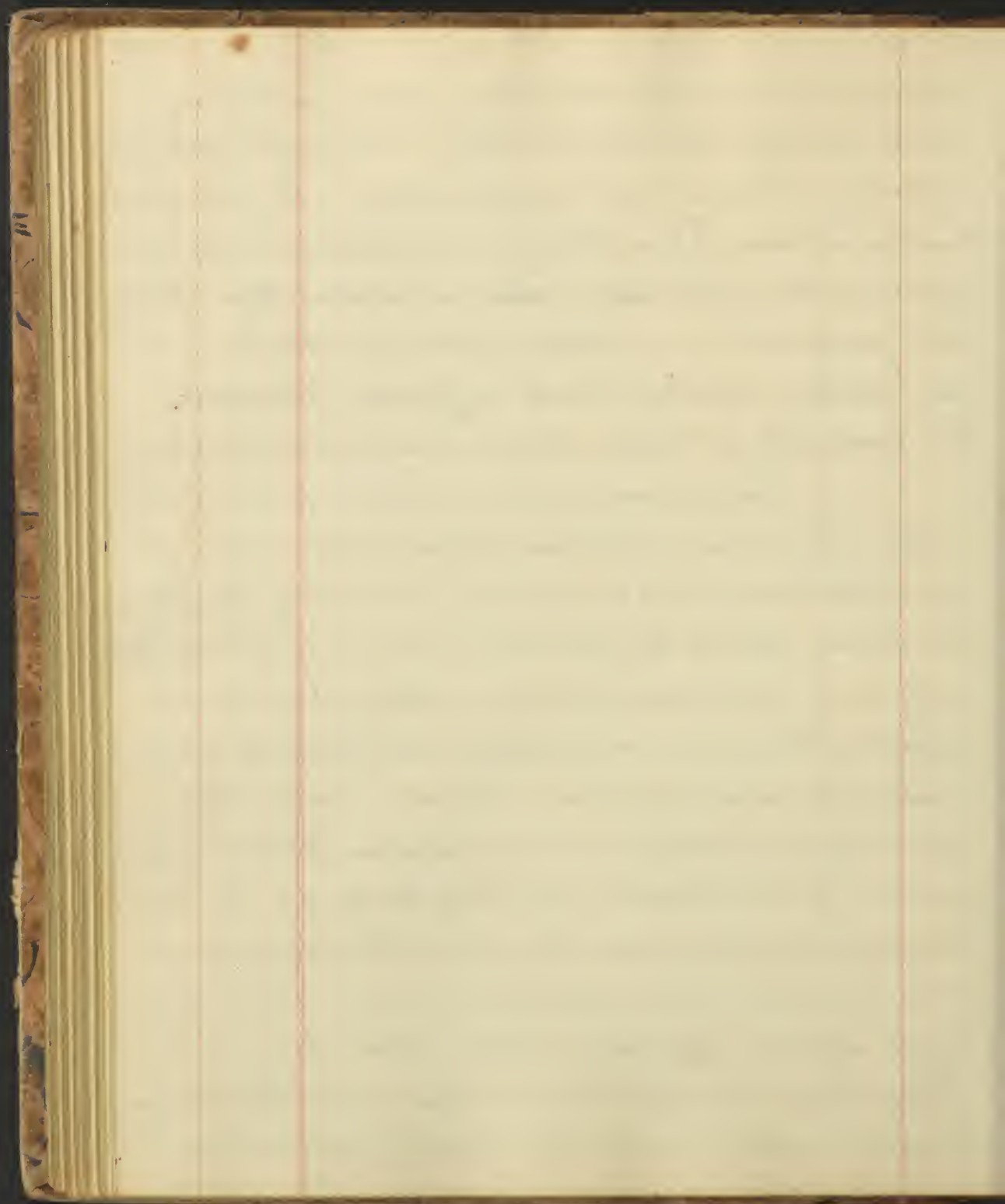
and introduced into Mollasses or boiled in Sugar, which destroys their acid taste. - The pulp is extracted by boiling, straining and evaporating. - Its principal constituents are Citric, Malic and Tartaric Acids & Supertartrate of Potassa. Hence besides their laxative properties, an infusion of them in Water is a very grateful, cooling drink in febrile diseases. - It is used also in Symp. & Confection of Seneca. -

thirty second Section. Art. 1 1134. -

Ficus. Figs. - Fruit of the *Ficus carica*. - A small tree growing in the South, and in all warm countries of the Old Hemisphere, also on the Am. Continent, even in this latitude in favorable situations. Leaves are alternate, 5 lobed; - the fruit is bicocular, and is properly a receptacle of the flower which are inside & afterwards become seeds. When ripe it is picked & dried - and it is dried, moulded or mixed by women and children &c. with dirty hands &c. - Our market is supplied chiefly from Smyrna. - The principal constituents are mucilage and Sugar. -

Figs are Nutritive, Laxative & Demulcent. -

Rova Passa. Raisins. - The dried fruit of the *Vitis Vinifera*. The species which produces the raisins of commerce is



cultivated in Spain and the South of France. There are several varieties. The Malaga Grape is ordinarily employed. - The Snyrna has a yellow colour. - Raisins contain a great quantity of Sugar, of a peculiar kind, called Sugar of Grapes, - not so sweet as ordinary Sugar. -

They are Demulcent, Nutritive & Slightly Laxative. -

Prunus. Prunes. These are merely dried, Prunes the fruit of the Prunus Domestica. There are several varieties - The Prunes in our market, are not, however, prepared in this country, but are brought from the S. of France, - from Bourdeaux. - They, like the two former, are Demulcent, Nutritive & Slightly Laxative. -

The Pucpou is used in Medicine, which is obtained by boiling the aw & straining them thro' a sieve. -

Colocynthis. Colocynthe or Bitter Cucumber. The product of the Cucumis Col. - an annual, herbaceous vine, much resembling that of the garden cucumber. - The stem is rough, & spreads along on the ground, bears triangular, lobed leaves, - & yellow flowers. - Fruit is a large round berry. - When ripe, it is of the size & colour of a small orange, - when dried, it has internally, a spongy, medullary substance, filled with seeds. - As found in the

If the fruit be very large, and the seeds black & acutely pointed, they are said to be inferior.

The green fruit, pickled, is said to be used as an article of diet, at the Cape of Good Hope -

It contains a bitter principle, which it yields to Water & Alcohol. -

It was formerly prescribed in Dropsy, Mania, Apoplexy, Coma & Palsy, but now seldom given alone. -

In overdose it produces hypercatharsis, severe pain in the bowels, bloody discharges, & convulsions.

shops, it is the spongy portion, deprived of the external rind. It is a native of Turkey, - various parts of Africa & Asia, - indeed, many other parts of the Eastern Hemisphere.

In the shops, it is in whitish balls, - very light and spongy, - containing a great number of seeds, they making about $\frac{3}{4}$ of the weight, and are of a yellowish white colour. -

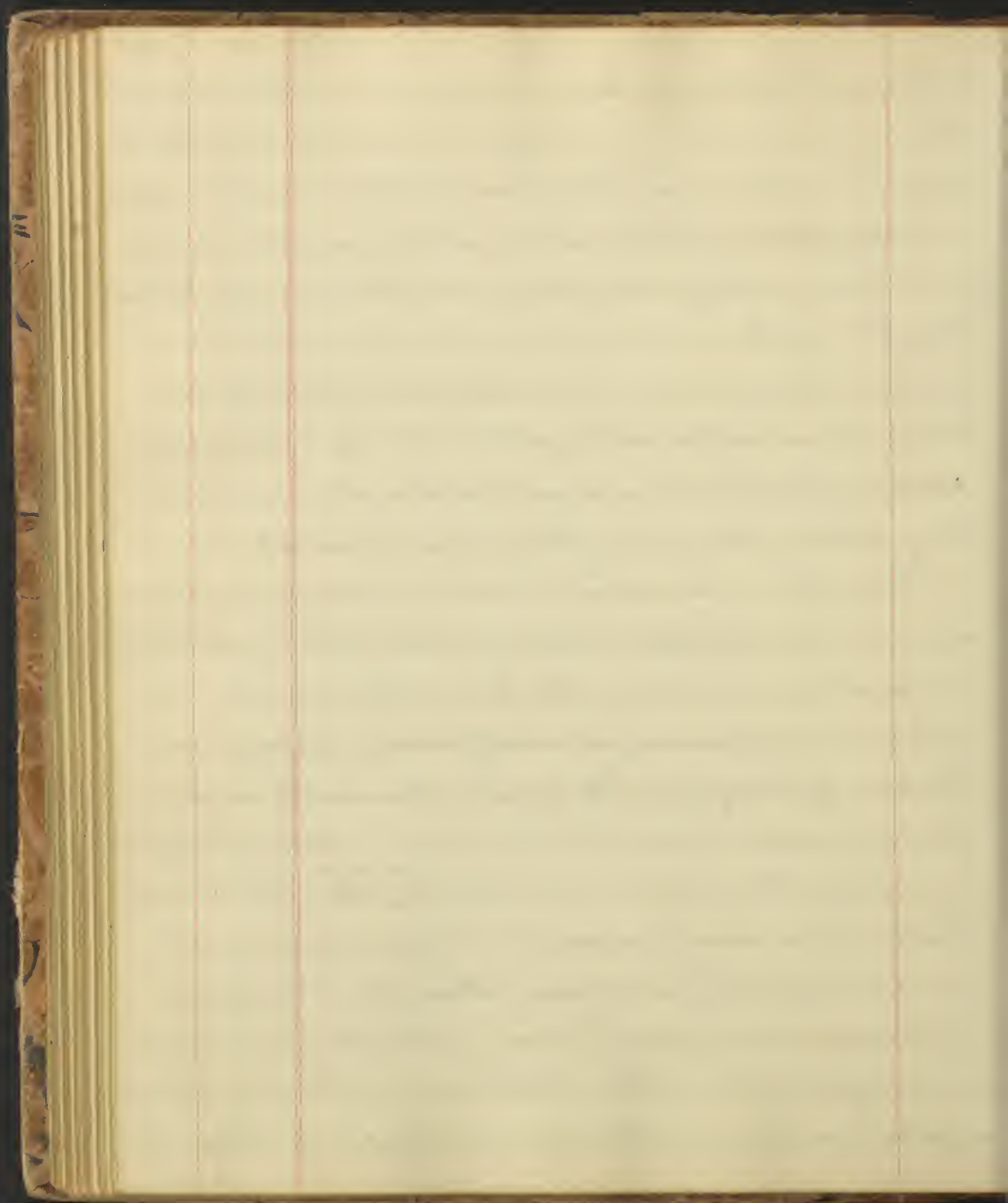
It has a feeble odour, - nauseous, extremely bitter taste, - depending on Colocythum (by Baumgertner). -

An infusion of it has a yellowish colour, and when cooled, assumes a gelatinous consistence. -

Colocythum is a powerful drastic, hydragogue Cathartic. In large doses, it grips violently. - It is seldom used alone but generally combined with other Cath. - whereby its violence is modified, while its efficiency is retained. -

The dose of it is from 5 to 10 grs. - It is much used in the preparation called Ex. Col. Comp. - which is prepared by digesting the pulp in ^{100 or 200 grs. each} lib. Alcohol - then strain & add Aloes & Scammony powdered, - Soap; - & powdered Cardamom to qualify its gripping. - Dose of it 5 to 30 grs.

It is used also in combination with Calomel. - and is an ingredient in Pil. Cath. Comp. of Phar. - of which 3 piles, - containing little more than 10 grs - are a dose. -



Sinapis. Mustard Seed. - Of which there are 2 varieties. - The Sin. Nigra & Sin. Alba. - derived from plants of the same name. - The Sin. Nigra is an annual plant, from 2 to 4 ft. high, branching at top. - The leaves below are irregularly cordate - rough on the under surface, - above, they are entire, & have down. - The flowers are yellow, - in racemes, & monopetalous. Belongs to the class - Tetradynamia, & Order Siliculosae. The Siliques are 2 sided & upright, close to the stem. - The Sinapis Alba does not grow so high as the former; - is an annual plant, with pinnatifid leaves. The flowers are in racemes. - The fruit differs in position and shape. - It stands out more directly from the stem, and has a long cusiform beak.

These plants are natives of Europe, but are cultivated in our gardens, - and the Black has become naturalized, - flowers in June. - - The seeds are used either whole or powdered. - The Black are smaller, than the White, and are of a brown colour, - while the white are yellowish. - When whole they are inodorous, but if powdered & moistened with water & vinegar they have a peculiar odour. - Taste is bitter, hot and pungent. - The external seed contains a mucilage which it imparts to Water.

It must contain all a whole, or a whole must be
present in a part. — This, however, cannot really
be said to exist in the Mustard, but there is in it
a certain principle, which when mixed with Water
/ forms an oil. — This also contains the oil of the Mustard.

Black Mustard, when mixed with Water forms the oil above alluded
to, — but with the White, it forms a peculiar fixed principle; but not
an oil, as with the Black. — The oil from the Black is volatile; from
*the white — is fixed. —

About $\frac{1}{2}$ of powdered Mustard seed, mixed with
Warm Water, & given when the powers of the system are
much depressed by poison, often has a very happy effect.

This also is mixed with Water or Beer. — Water is the
Water is absolutely necessary. —
but, because it is so, there is a tendency to counteract the
action of the Mustard. — Sometimes it is made with
Mustard alone as, for application to the Stomach in
violent vomiting, — at others, it is made with Beer, or
Rye Ale, — as when applied to the extremities. —

The virtues are extracted by Water better than by Alc. -

The seeds afford a fixed oil, which is bland to the taste, while the residue contains the pinguency.

With Alcohol, - mustard becomes inefficient, - but the best addition to make it a rubefacient is Water -

The whole seeds are laxative, & moderately stimulant. Useful in constipation, flatulence ^{in the rectum} &c. - Dose - a table-spoonful every night, for which the white are generally used. - In powder, a teaspoonful, or more, accompanied with warm drinks becomes Emetic. - In small quantities it is stimulant. - A whey is made from ^(boiled & strained) 3℔ of powder in 1 pt. of milk. - Dose a wineglassful. -

It is most used as a rubefacient plaster, - but such should not be left on longer than $\frac{3}{4}$ of an hour, as it then becomes intolerable, even producing ulceration &c. -

Carota. Carrot Seed. - The officinal seeds are those of the Wild Carrot, but these are similar to the domestic, except stronger in their medical properties. - Both are the seeds of the Daucus Carota. - This is a biennial plant, with a spindle-shaped root. - which of the domestic is red & fleshy, - of the wild is white, - has an erect round stem, - leaves at the bottom bipinnate, - at the top bipinnate

The seeds are flat on one side, & convex on the other; -
have 4 ridges, each armed with little bristles. -

*Exotic

The flowers are in compound terminal umbels, - white.
Belongs to the Class Pentandria Order Dyzymia. - These
flowers have 7 linear involucres. - Seeds are joined two
together by flat surfaces, - are of an ash colour, - very light.

This grows abundantly in the U.S. - in old fields &c. -
The root of the cultivated plant is sometimes employed.

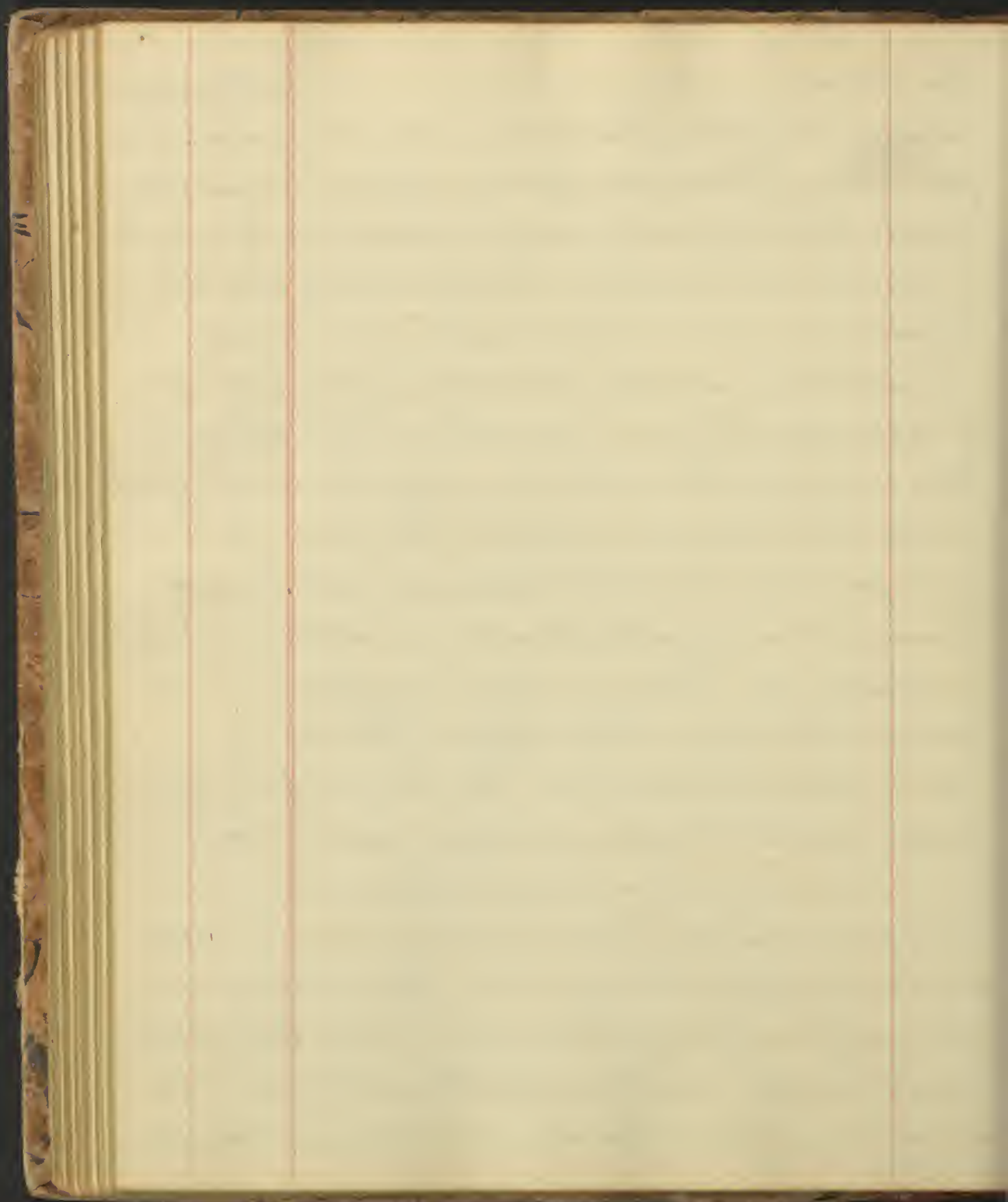
The seeds have an aromatic odour, - pungent taste, -
by distillation, they give off a vol. oil, which contains
their virtues. - The root is very different in its effects,
whether it be boiled or scraped. The former being a
mild poultice, - while the latter is pungent & irritant.

Canot Seed is a gentle diuretic, and slightly stimulant
to the stomach. Useful in chronic complaints of the
kidneys & bladder. - Dose 3℥ss. to ʒi. -

An infusion is made from ʒss or ʒi in a pt. of water,
a dose of which is a Wineglassful. -

History. Third Section Feb^y 11th 183-1

^x *juniperus*. *Juniper*. - The fruit of the Sam. Communis. - This
is of the same genus, with the *var. Red cedar* &c. - It is a
small evergreen shrub, with a number of very close, thick, ^{to 5 ft}
covered branches, and slender, pointed at the top. The leaves
are longer than the fruit, pointed, channelled on the top surface,



attached 3 together to the stem. The flower an umbel-
 lence. Belongs to Class Dicotyl., order Monodelphia -
 Fruit is a round berry covered with a purplish bloom -
 it ripens in the 2nd year. - It is a native of Europe, but
 has been introduced so as to grow wild in this country.

In the northern part of the U.S. - is a plant which re-
 sembles this except that it is a creeping plant. - Pipelow
 thinks it a variety of this.

The berries are usually imported from abroad - The best
 come from the Red Ports = Trieste and Italy. - They
 are globular, dark coloured. - at one extremity is a di-
 vision indicating 3 distinct parts united, - and at the
 bottom is the calyx with 5 small divisions. - The pulp
 internally is of a brownish red. - They have an agreeable
 aromatic odour, - and a sweetish, warm, but in thin state
 taste. - Their medical properties reside chiefly in a
 volatile oil ^{greenish colour,} which is separated by distillation with W.

They impart their virtues to boiling W. & Ale. - The oil is
 colourless, or of a light greenish yellow, - has a herbaceous od.
 & an acid taste. - Sp. gr. 911 - It is not very sol. in Ale. - &
 hence from these prop. we perceive it may be adulterated
 with Ol. Teret. - which can be detected by Sp. gr. being lighter.

Comp. of *Turip.* - is occasionally used as an adjunct to other Diuretics, where stimulants are needed; - as in the compound

x Indigenous

Malt is that state, when the seeds have commenced germination, & the Hordein is converted into a saccharine substance, - which produces the Malt Sugar, &c. -

Pearl Barley, - *Hordeum* (U.S.). -

It is of the utmost importance that Barley be kept pure, as it generally requires to be administered to a very weak & irritable stomach. -

Two berries are slightly stim. & diuretic, and impart the odour of violets to the urine. - They are not depended on solely for diuretic effects, but are given chiefly as an adjunct to other remedies in dropsy. - The dose is ^{3 or 4 times a day.} ʒi to ʒij - beat up with a little sugar, is from ʒi to ʒij - An inf. is made from ʒi bruised to a pt. ^{boiling} Water. - The pint taken in the course of the day - The oil may be substituted for berries. Dose 5 to 15 drops - 3 times a day. -

Next come to the demulcent seeds. - First.

* Hordeum. - Barley. - Derived from two species. - Hordeum vulgare, and H. Distichon, of which the former has the seeds in 4 rows & the latter in 2 - This Barley is cultivated every where, & the seeds are the part used. - It is found in commerce in different states, - either 1. whole, 2. as Malt, - 3. hulled Barley, 4. Barley Meal, or as generally found in the shops as Pearl Barley. (Ford. Per.) in which the seeds have been rounded in a mill. - They are small roundish or oval, with a depression on one side. - They abound in starch, with some gluten and gum, - but apt to become insipid from the air & worms.

A decoct. of these ^{at} is usually employed, and forms an excellent drink in febrile inflammatory diseases. - It shows

Recipe for Barley Water. - Take a Tablespoonful of Barley, scald it; - then add to it Dig boiling Water & boil it till the Barley becomes soft: - after this, set it aside till it settles, - then decant the clear liquor. - To this, add Lemon Juice & Sugar to suit the taste of the patient. - Jackson.
* Indigenous.

Berzelius considers the mucilage of Flax Seed, analogous to Passerine. - It is precipitated from its suspension in Water by Alcohol; - Sol. of Subacetate of Lead, - & also by Acet. of Lead, which latter distinguishes it from Gum. -

be made by first washing about 3ij with Cold W. - then boil for a short time with 6ss of W. - so as to free it from must, - dirt &c. - throw these washings away, & add 6ijj W. & boil down to 6ij and strain. —

^x Linum. Flax Seed - Fruit of the Lin. Uitatissimum.

This is an annual plant, which sends up a single stem, dividing at the top, - bearing delicate, solitary, blue flowers at the ends of the branches. - Belongs to Class Pentandria, Order Pentagynia. - Fruit is a globular capsule about the size of a pea, containing 10 distinct seeds. - It is cultivated almost every where. - The seeds yield a fixed oil by expression, which when exposed to the air becomes dry & brittle hence it is used in painting. - also a mucilaginous matter ^{containing mucus} to boiling Water. - Flax seed meal is a tenacious powder, and with warm water forms an excellent soft poultice for hastening the suppuration of tumours &c. -

Flax seed is an excellent demulcent & emollient. - A tea made by pouring 1/2 pt. boil. W. on 3℥ is a very pleasant drink, much used in diarrhoea, catarrhal, - and affections of the mucous membrane. - Equal parts of Linseed oil & Lime W. form a useful liniment, for application to recent burns. - Lin. Catarr. —

rope. -

Bitter Almonds are said to come indirectly from Morocco to us.

Almonds are blanched by first immersing them in hot Water
thus rubbing off the external coating. -

* Amygdales Almonds. In product of the Amygdales
Communis. A Tree 15 or 20 ft. high of the same genus with
 the Peach. - Leaves are lanceolates, serrate at the edges,
 & the lower serratures have glands attached to them. -
 The flowers are arranged in twos on the sides of the
 stem, - of a rose or whitish colour with red calyx. -

Brought to us from Scotland. Order Monocotyledon. -
 Fruit is a drupe, - consisting of a kernel, - a shell, &
 an outer coriaceous covering. - There are 2 varieties
 the Bitter & the Sweet, - differing in the taste of the kernel
 the hard & the soft & the Hard Shell. Almond. -

Almond Tree is a native of Persia, Syria & Barbary &
 is cultivated in the S. of Europe. - Our supplies ^{of Sweet Almonds} are
 chiefly from Spain & the S. of France. - Both the
 Sweet & the Bitter contain a fixed oil. - about 24 pr. ct.
 in the Sweet, and 24 pr. ct. in the bitter. -

Milk of Almonds is made by rubbing Almonds with W.
 It resembles very closely the Milk of Animals, but becomes
 sour in a shorter time. ^{2 or 3 days} Oil of Almonds is generally of a
 greenish colour, but when pure should be colourless, - has a
 bland sweetish taste, remains liquid below 32° - is lighter
 than Water. - Sweet Almonds may be employed as a de-
 menticant. - A confection is made by rubbing blanched Almonds

Almond Emulsion better made by rubbing the Almonds with Water & G. Soap.

The vol. oil & Prussic Acid do not originally exist in the Almonds, but by adding Water to them, such a reaction subsides will produce them. - Prussic Acid is not essential to the peculiar odour of the oil, as was formerly supposed, for when deprived of the Acid, the odour still remains. -

The oil is yellow, - & on standing deposits ^{by union with br. -} Prussic Acid. - It might be beneficially employed in medicine, because it retains Prussic Acid of the same strength for a long time. Hence besides being demulcent, it is also sedative, - in Coughs &c.

with Gum Arabic and Sugar. - Mist. Amyg. is made from 3i confect. - with ʒss of Water. -

The Bitter Almonds resemble Peach Kernels in appearance and properties. - It has been supposed that they owe their sensible properties of taste & smell to the Hydrocyanic Acid contained in them; but it has been ascertained that these depend upon volatile oil. - This vol. oil contains also Prussic Acid, which can be procured by a chemical process. - The Oil is heavier than W. & is supposed to be the best form of administering Prussic or Hydrocyanic Acid, as it contains it of more uniform strength. It is a powerful poison. - The Bitter Almonds themselves are apt to prove fatal in large doses. -

Forty-Fourth Section. Feb^y. 6th 1824

Granatum. The external rind of the Pomegranate: The product of the Punica Granatum. This is a shrubby tree, with opposite leaves, which are oblong lanceolate, pointed at each end. Flowers are terminal, consist of a beautiful crimson corolla divided into several circular segments & Calyx of a deep red, divided at top into several segments. Belongs to Class Scissandria. - Order Monospermia. - The flower is followed by a large globular fruit, like an orange, and has at the

A European physician has given the following account
the bark of the Root, -
of it as an Antihelmintic. - It was known by the Chinese.
Preparation according to Chamberlain, is made by macerating 3ij
of the bruised root for 24 hrs. in Oij Water, - then boil it down
to Oj. This is to be taken in 3 doses, - the 2 first will prob-
ably be vomited, while the 3rd purges & expels the Tenia.

top, the calyx. - Its colour is brownish. - It is a native of the countries bordering on the Mediterranean, & is cultivated in tropic climates. - The Fruit has an acid & watery taste.

The Rind comes to us in small irregular pieces, hard, dry - of a yellowish brown colour, - almost inodorous, - astringent, slightly bitter taste. - Imparts its virtues to Water by Decoction, & in this form is employed as an Astringent. - It is very seldom used however in this country.

The bark of the root is said to be an excellent anthelmintic. The dried flowers are called Balsamites: - they are less efficacious than the Rind, but used for the same purposes. Dose of them or of the Rind from 20 to 30 grs. - Decoct. is made from 3i to 1 pt. W. - Dose, Wineglassful. -

Humulus. Hops. Product of the Hum. Lupulus. - Has a scruvian root, with an herbaceous stem, which is climbing, slender, angular & rough, & flexible. - The leaves are on long foot stalks, - the lower ones are 5 lobed & upper 3 lobed. - Some are cordate, - all are serrate & very rough. - Belongs to Class Dicotyledon, order, Pentandria. The male flowers are arranged in panicles at the axils of the leaves, & the female in aments. - These are followed by seeds, embraced at the base of the scales, and thus a fruit results which is an oblong

Boiling drives off the vol. oil & hence renders the Hops less
efficient. -

A pillow of Hops macerated with spirit of wine
proves serviceable in procuring sleep in Fevers, &c. -
and is said to have been the case in the Fevers of III.
in the East. -

Hop Poultice often relieves Tooth Aches. -

a Strobile, and is the officinal portion. - This plant grows spontaneously in the Eastern & Western Continent & is cultivated abundantly in the U.S. - especially in N. Eng. - whence our market is principally supplied. - The odour is strong & peculiar, - taste, bitter, aromatic, & slightly astringent. - They impart their bitterness & aroma to W. by decoction. - The activity of Hops resides in a yellow powder, which is scattered over the surface of the leaves in granules called Lupulin. It may be separated by rubbing or thrashing the Hops. - It is sometimes mixed with fragments of the wood or scales. - Its chief constituents are resin, volatile oil & a bitter principle called Lupulin by the French writers. - It imparts its virtues to W. - more sparingly to Aq. - Nicotol. -

Both the Hops and Lupulin are tonic & mod. narcotic. They are given advantageously in debility attended with weakness, dyspepsia, nervous tremors, - morbid vigilance of drunkards preceding manna & potus. - Hops are too bitter to be given in substance, hence an infusion is usually made from ℥i in a pt. of boil. W. - Dose Wineglassful. - Thick Hum. - made by macerating Hops in dil. Ale. and expressing them. - Dose of Lupulin 6 to 12 grs. -

Very useful in flatulence of Children. —

We next come to the Aromatic seeds, and the first we
 shall notice is Feniculum. - Fennel Seed. The product
 of Anethum Foeniculi. - Sometimes called Sweet Fennel. -
 This has a perennae root, & sends up a stem which is round,
 smooth, striated, 2 or 3 ft. high, jointed, - with leaves stand-
 ing at the joints on sheathing foot stalks, - very much divided:-
 Flowers in compound umbels. - Belongs to Class Pentandria
 Order Dyzymia. - Fruit has 2 seeds attached by a flat
 surface, which separate when ripe. - Each seed has five
 ridges of a light yellow colour, while the intervals between
 are darker. - It is a native of the I. of France, but is cul-
 tivated in this country. - The Am. seeds are the best, because
 they are the most recent. - They have a fragrant odour, -
 warm, sweetish aromatic taste; - than Am. are sweeter than
 the imported. - They impart their virtues to W. but better
 to oil. - Alcohol. - The oil is separated by dist. with Water,
 and is off. - The seeds yield about 2 1/2 per. oil. - It is ordina-
 rily of a yellowish colour, - nearly as heavy as Water, - par-
 tially congeals at 50°. - Fennel Seed is used
 as an aromatic addition to purgatives & Tonics. - Also as
 a tea to correct flatulence &c. made by pouring 1 pt. boil. W.
 on ʒij or ʒiij. - Dose of oil 5 to 15 drops. - Seeds ʒi to ʒiij.

The seeds are generally brought from Spain, Malacca &c.

Anethum Graculosum - produces the Pile Seeds, - which are smaller than Fennel Seed, - smaller, - have a membranous border. - The odour is strong and aromatic, but less agreeable than that of Fennel Seed, hence, they have been superseded by the latter & are seldom used. - Dose 15 grs to 30.

Anisum. Aniseed. - The seeds of the Pimpinella Anisum. This is a small annual plant, which grows in Egypt, - N. of Africa & Ind. Coast. - The seeds usually come to us with their foot stalks attached, & 2 together. - Their colour resembles earth, hence they are apt to be adulterated with Clay &c. - Their odour is fragrant & increased by friction, - taste, warm & aromatic. - They impart their virtues to boiling M. - better to Alc. - as they reside in a vol. oil, which can be obtained by distillation with Water. The seeds are not much used in medicine, - but the oil is frequently - it is colourless or yellowish. - Both the oil & the seeds have sim. properties with Fennel, & are used for similar purposes. - Dose of Seeds 20 to 30 grs. -

The oil is chiefly imported from Canton, and is said to be procured from the Star aniseed, the fruit, consisting of a no. of capsules in a starlike form, - of the Illicium anisatum, which grows in China, Japan &c. - Dose 5 to 15 drops.

Cardamomum. Cardamom. - There are several kinds of fruit of this name as the Card. Magnus, - medium & Minus - the round - the long, & the Madagascar Card. - but these are not distinguished in our market. - The Card. Minus is the variety in use, in this country and in Europe. - The plant producing these seeds has several Synonyms. Anomum Cardamomum (Linn) - Anomum Zopas (Mie) Alclana Card (Maton) - Matouca Card (Eng. writer) & Alpinia Card. (Portugals by which it is now recognised. -

Thirty-Fifth Section subsp'd 1834 -

The Cardamom plant grows up from 10 to 20 stems, with alternate, long, lanceolate leaves resembling those of Corn. From the base of the stem, trailing along on the ground, runs a stalk to which the flowers are attached, & these are followed by the fruit in capsules. It grows abundantly in the mountainous regions of Malabar, - and is employed as a spice in the East. - The capsules are the part designated as card. - They are 3 sided, with rounded angles, of a yellowish white colour, - have 3 cells, each containing a number of seeds, which are of a dark colour though on the surface. - They are more aromatic than the Capsules thereof. - When directed for use, the capsules

When you are in conversation in English, add
about 3/4 of the words to Rj.

Should be mixed, and the seeds separated by sifting. -

They have a fragrant odour, - warm & aromatic taste. -

Impart their virtues to W. - more readily to Alcohol. These virtues depend on a vol. oil, which can be sep. by dist. -

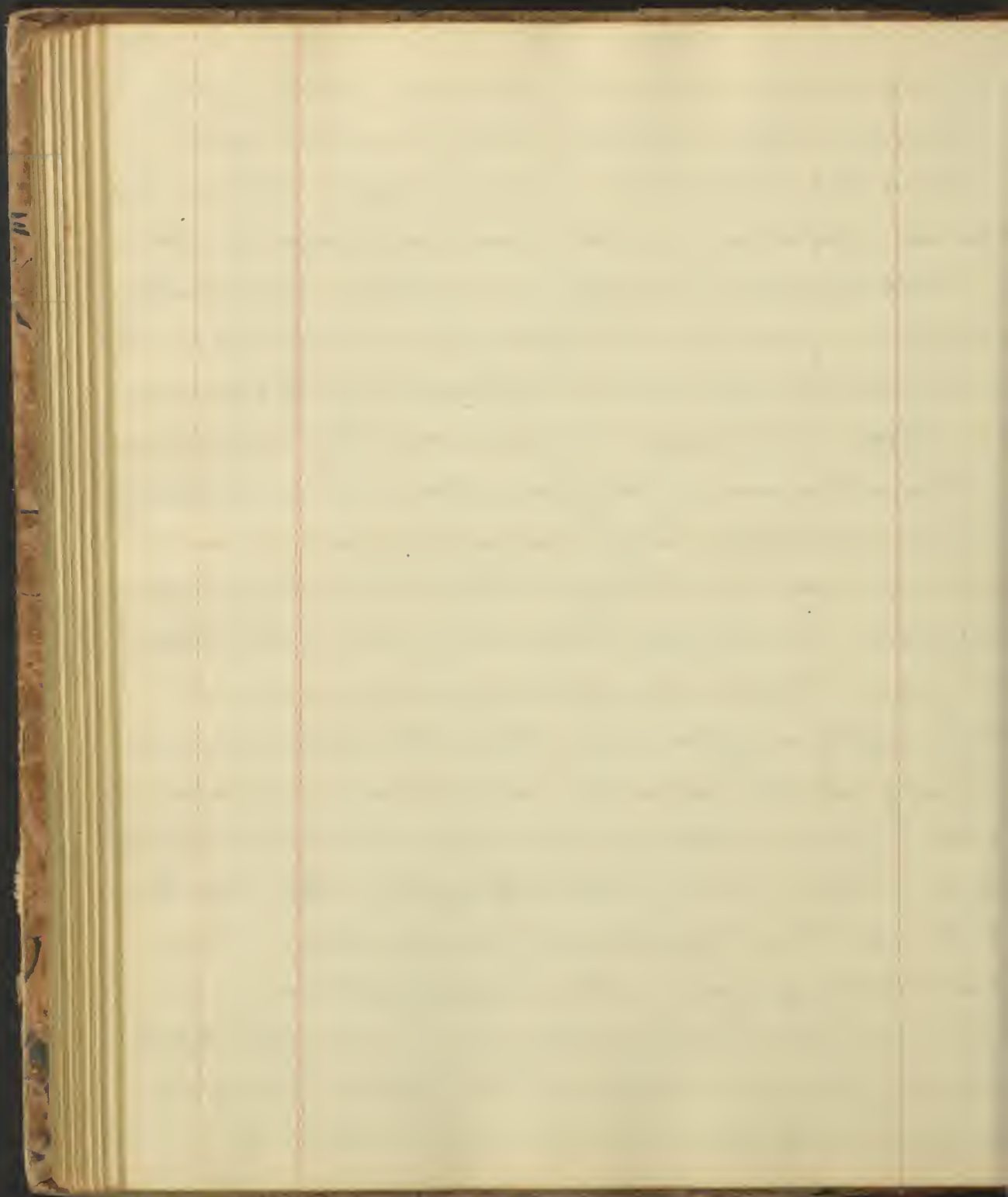
Card. is a warm & grateful aromatic, - and is used chiefly as an addition to Sinct. of Tonic & Aug. medicines.

Sinct. Car. Comp. (Rou) is an excellent Comp. of aromatics.

Carum. Carum. - The product of the Carum plant.

This is a biennial, umbelliferous plant, with an erect stem & bipinnate leaves. The flowers are in compound umbels, & have no involucre. Belongs to Class Pentandria. Order Dyzania. - The flowers are of a white colour. The seeds are joined 2 together by a flat surface, - are oval, with ridges which are yellow, while the intermediate is darker - usually curved. - Shorter than Laurel Seed, - are aromatic, with a peculiar taste and smell. - Their virtues, which depend upon a vol. oil, are imparted to Ale. better than to W. - Ol. Car. is prepared by our distillers, - is somewhat viscid, - of a pale yellow. - Sp. gr. 946. -

It is a very pleasant stomachic & carminative. Dose ʒss to ʒi. Usually given in an infus. of ʒij to a pt. - Dose of the oil, from ʒ to ʒss drops, - sometimes given in pills. -



Coriandrum Coriander. The seeds of the *Cor. sativum* is an annual, erect, umbelliferous plant, with leaves much divided, bearing whitish flowers. - The seeds are joined 2 together, & when thus united are round. - The plant is a native of Italy, - and other parts of Europe. -

The seeds are obscurely ribbed, - of a grey, - ash, - or brown col. externally, - and sometimes have the calyx & stigma attached to them. - Their virtues, - depending upon a vol. oil, - are imparted to W. & Alcohol.

Stilneg. Myristica. The product of the *Myr. Moschata*. This is a tree 20 or 30 ft. high, which resembles the orange tree in appearance. - It is much branched, - leaf, oval, - oblong, - & coloured like that of the orange tree. - The flowers are male & female on different plants. - The male, in small clusters. - Belongs to Class Dicotyled. - Ord. Monadelph.

Fruit is at first small & green & gradually increases to the size of a Lime. It consists of a coriaceous covering in which is the nut surrounded with an orange coloured membrane. The nut consists of a shell containing a kernel which is the proper *Stilneg.* - The membrane is *Mace*. -

The tree is a native of the Moluccas, and like the Clove, was naturally restricted to very narrow limits. -

Let it stand, & we will say nothing of the great
of the nation, & the world, & the universe. It is a great
to them, together with the great world.

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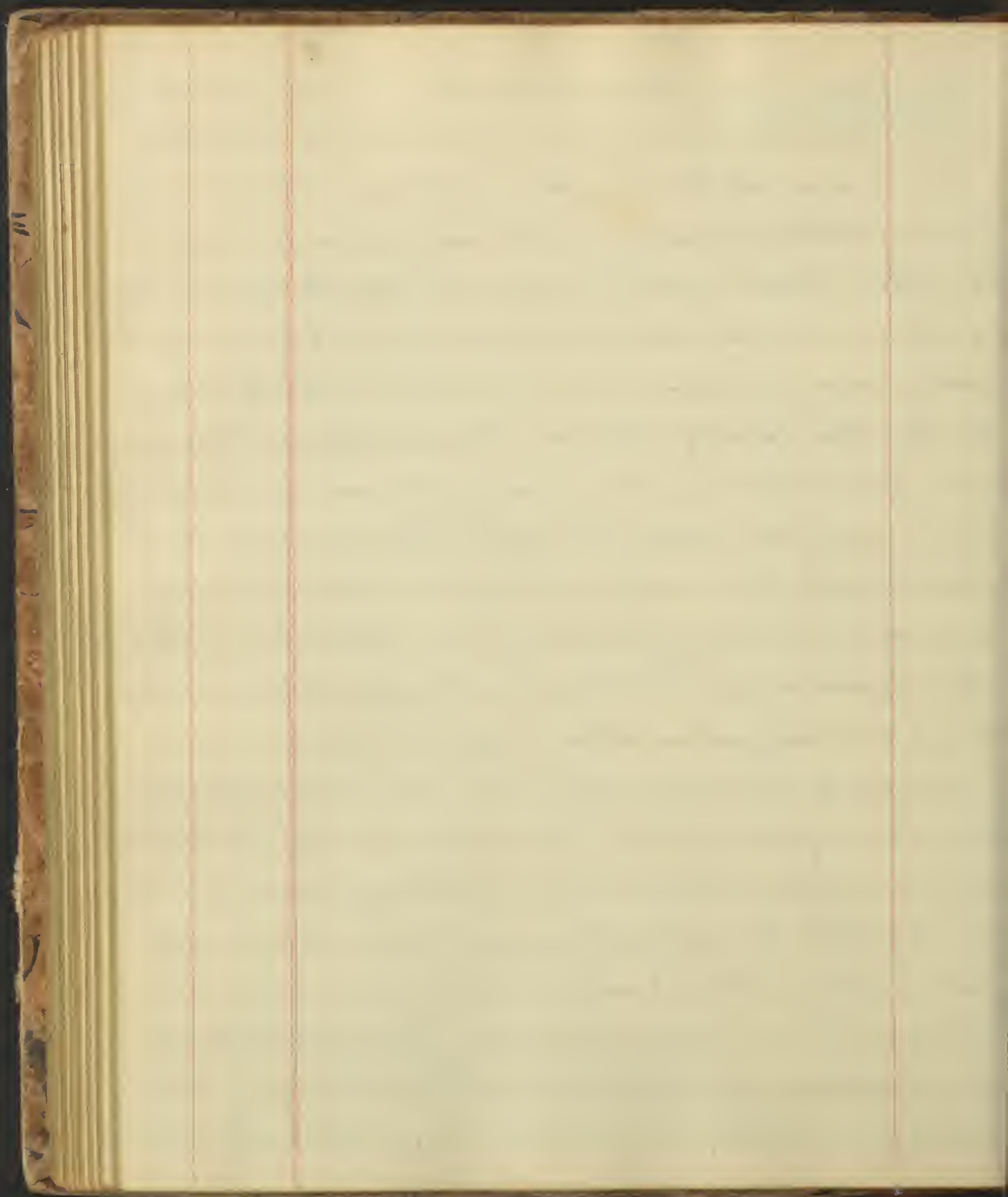
replied by Col. Allen 1877

The whitish colour externally of the Nutmeg, is probably owing to the lime Water in which it has been washed.

It is of a roundish or oval form, obtuse at the ends, with a net of whitish indentations, running from one end to the other. - When broken it is seen to consist of a solid mass, much variegated in colour. - It has a fragrant odour, warm & grateful aromatic taste. - Imparts its virtues to Ale. Ether & partly to Water. - Its principal constituents are a fixed & vol. oil. - The vol. oil. is obtained by distillation is of a pale straw colour, & limpid. - The fixed is obt. by expression, with heat, and on cooling, becomes a solid, soft, unctuous mass, of a yellow, orange col. - called Oil of Mace. It is imported from E. Indies. - has the od. & taste of Nutmeg but is used only as an external application. -

Nutmegs are sometimes brought into the market, after they have been deprived of their ess. oil by means of a hole bored in them & afterwards filled up with Sassafras root &c. They are also apt to be injured by worms. - Those should be preferred which are round, small & solid. -

Mace is of an orange or reddish colour, & contains a vol. & fixed oil. - differs in flavour from the Nutmeg. - It is inferior, - when it is brittle, of a white or yellow colour. -



Nutmeg combined with aromatic, some narcotic power.
It is employed principally for flavouring liquid ulinents.

Dose in subst. 5℥ 2℥ss. both of the 2 of Macer. - Vol. oil 2℥ 3℥ss

Pimenta. Pinnato. Fruit of the Myrtus Pinnata (Lin) & Pimenta (Sulphur) (Pinnato) - A tree about 30 ft. high, leaves opposite, glossy green, oval, obtuse. - The flowers are small, in panicles at the axis of the leaves. - Fruit is a small berry. It is a native of St. Indies, - Mexico & some parts of S. America, & is called Jamaica Pepper. - The berries are of various size & colour, somewhat wrinkled, - have 2 cells, each containing a seed, - a fragrant odour, & an aromatic taste, resembling a combination of Clove, cloves & Nutmeg, - hence it is generally known under the name of Allspice. - It imparts its flavour to W. title. - Vol. oil is obt. by dist. with W.

It has an aromatic pungent taste, which depends upon a peculiar oleaginous fixed principle. - The vol. oil is of a brownish, red colour in the shops, but when first obtained is said to be colourless, - has the odour & taste of Pimento, - becomes red by Nitric Acid & is heavier than Water. -

Pimento is aromatic, but less agreeable than some of the other Aromatics, & is generally used as an adjutant. -
Dose of the oil from 3℥ 6℥ss, - of Pim. 10 to 20℥s or more. -

There is a peculiar yellowish tinge to the
pink color of the skin, or rather a yellowish
to greenish tinge in the face, and in the
arms, and in the legs, and in the hands, -
from the face, the arms, the legs, and the hands, -

Thirty sixth Lecture 5th of 11th 1834.

Black Pepper. - The berries of the *Piper*, a tree about 12 ft high, smooth pointed stems, leaves entire, serrated, of a bright green colour. flowers very minute, in spikes. Fruit also arranged in spikes, consisting of berries which are at first green, then red, & become black by drying. - It is a native of E. India. The best is said to come from Malabar, but our supplies are chiefly received from Java & Sumatra. - They are taken from trees for years old, being collected before they are ripe. - White Pepper is thus berry deprived of its skin by maceration & friction, & afterwards dried in the sun. -

Piper is a small Tricelous berry, with an aromatic warm pungent taste. It imparts its virtues ~~partly~~^{mainly} to Ale. - but more readily to the than to Water. The active matter consists in a soft resin or a concrete oil. - The spirit. extract *Piperis*, has been found to be inert; - The vol. oil is obtained by dist. - is limpid & colourless, but becomes yellow by age, - has a strong odour, - taste less acid than Pepper. - The concrete oil is very acid. - Black P. is a warm carminative stimulant. - Sometimes used in medicine - it sometimes given to expell flatul, & relieve griping. Dose from ʒ to ʒss. - most officious in form of powder. - Dose of *Piperis* the oil, but not used. -

Piper longum. Long Pepper. Fruit of P. longum, - a vine with cordate leaves. - flowers are in small & compact spikes of a green colour. - fruit is a n° of berries, embedded in a pulp, which are first green, afterwards red; - are collected before they are ripe. - It is a native of E. Indies & Bengal, & very little of it is imported. - It is in pieces of various lengths, nearly cylindrical, - with numerous jointing joints. Properties & uses similar to those of Black Pepper. -

Cubeba. Cubets. Fruit of the Piper Cubeba: - a climbing perennial plant. - flowers form long, pendent spikes. - fruit consists of berries in clusters. - It grows in Java & other parts of E. Indies. - The berries are small & round, - about the size of a pea, - dark coloured, - each having a footstalk attached & from this point proceed over the whole surface of the berry. - Each berry has an outer shell, within which is a seed surrounded by a dark coat. - Odour is peculiar, taste warm, aromatic, bitter & camphorous, leaving a sense of coolness like Mint. - Powder is dark & has an oleaginous appearance. - Cubets contain a vol. oil & a resin. The virt. chiefly depend on a vol. oil, hence the powder deteriorates by keeping; - it is separated by dist. - is colourless or greenish, about the consistence of Almond oil, has a warm &

but it is a subject in research, that is concerned
the active principle of the active principle of the active principle
in the active principle.

The active principle of the active principle

The active principle of Capsicum, differs from that of
other spices by not being volatile

emphorous taste. But to use a gentle stimulant, with a
tendency to act upon the urinary organs, & when injudicious-
ly used to produce inflammation of the testicles. In large
doses they produce muscular spasm. Dose from ℥i to ℥ij.
Tinct. Cat. (Cat.) Dose from ℥i to ℥ij. but sometimes employed.

Capsicum. Cayenne Pepper. Fruit of the Caps. Minimum.

There are several species of Caps. growing in tropical cli-
mates, which are used to prepare the Cayenne of Commerce.
The Minimum is an annual plant, very extensively culti-
vated in Europe & America, with a smooth, thick, branching
stem, opposite leaves. Flowers are solitary, white, with a wheel-
shaped corolla, & appear in July & August. Belongs to Class
Pentandria Order Monogynia. The Caps is distinguished as
a genus by its wheel-shaped corolla & jointed berry. The
fruit is various in shape, - being ovate & compressed at the ex-
tremities, - apple-shaped, - small & sphenical like a cherry, -
but the off. forms a long, pointed, conical & somewhat recurved.
It is of a bright red col. - contains a n^o of seeds internally,
& the calyx is persistent. - It is a native of the warm regions
of America & Africa, & is cultivated very extensively. It ripens
here in October. - Powder is of a bright red, - but fades to a
pale or yellow on exposure to the light. Odour is peculiar,

In practice, however, it is in the influence of the
 Stomach, & presents a variety of the most interesting cases.

When applied externally, it has a very strong heating
 power, & is used by infusion in Hot Spots, & by mix-
 ing a decoction of it with Spirit & should be applied
 while hot. In this way, it sometimes succeeds in
 giving a permanent effect when mustane fails.

It never rots. —
 It is usually applied also in form of powder, mixed
 in oil, or in flour, & is used to hold fast a dressing
 over a wound, &c. —

Its application is more beneficial to the skin than
 any other, in sores, &c. than an infusion of Cyp.
 in Water or Vinegar & Water. — When it is used in dig-
 nest, eat a teaspoonful of it in 6j warm water or
 Vinegar & Water, & let the patient swallow it, — or if the
 patient, apply it with a large camel's hair pencil, —
 in ordinary cases, ~~3j~~ 3j to 6j is sufficiently strong.

In cases of the Stomach, it is often combined with
 other ingredients. It may be given in the administration in
 many forms. It may be taken in a teaspoonful of Symp-
 licum, it may be put in a paste with Vinegar, & may be in-
 fused in 6j. warm Water, & may be mixed with 6j. Vinegar

taste, bitter, acrid, burning strong durable. - Its properties depend on a principle, which is soluble in, & dissolves in, Water & Ether, & precipitated by Inf. galls. & some salts - called Capsicum.

Capsicum is a powerful stimulant, heating the stomach, & producing a general glow over the whole system, & increasing the action of the heart & arteries, - without any narcotic effects upon the brain. - It is much used as a condiment, especially in tropical climates. - It is used in Malignant Scarlet Fever & Malis; Sore Throat, & as a stimulant in cases of Debility. Externally it is a powerful rubefacient. - Dose int. from 5 to 10 grs. - An inf. is made by pouring 1 lb. boil W. on 3ij. - Aque. Tablespoonful.

A gargle is sometimes made for sore throat, very weak, from 3ss in a pt W. - also from Tinct. Caps. with Water. -

Aurantium Orange. Fruit of the Citrus Aurantium. There are several species, all small evergreen trees, growing in tropical climates, - very much branched, - with ovate pointed leaves standing on winged footstalks. The flowers are on peduncles at the axils of the leaves, - have several petals, & a 5 cleft calyx. Belongs to Class Polyadelphous, Order, Cosmidae. The fruit & flowers are found in various stages on the same plant. - When ripe

Stenanti Cortex. —

its appearance is well known, has a number of cells, each containing 3 seeds. - The Rind is the best fitted for use, when deprived of the whitish portion, for the virtues reside in the outer portion. Thus in I. varieties of Oranges - the Sorice or Bitter Orange & the Sinck. - the former from Spain, & the latter from Sicily, Antigua, & Florida. - It is cultivated in all the tropical climates. -

The Rind is the off. portion, but other parts are used in the countries where the tree grows. - Part of the Bitter S. should generally be used in the preparation of Tonics. -

It is a mild tonic & carminative, & an excellent ingredient to tonic & purgative medicines. But should never be prepared by boiling, because its virtues depend on a vol oil, so sitting in small cells in the peel, from which it can be forced by pressure. - Fresh orange Peel eaten in large quantities, is apt to prove dangerous. & the peel of one orange has been known to cause the death of a child. - Aq. Aurum. is used a vehicle for med. - Confect. is formed by beating up the grated peel with sugar. - It is a good vehicle for bowdew - Syrup is made by making an infusion & adding Sugar, or by adding the Sinct. to Simple Syrup, & driving off the Alcohol by heat.

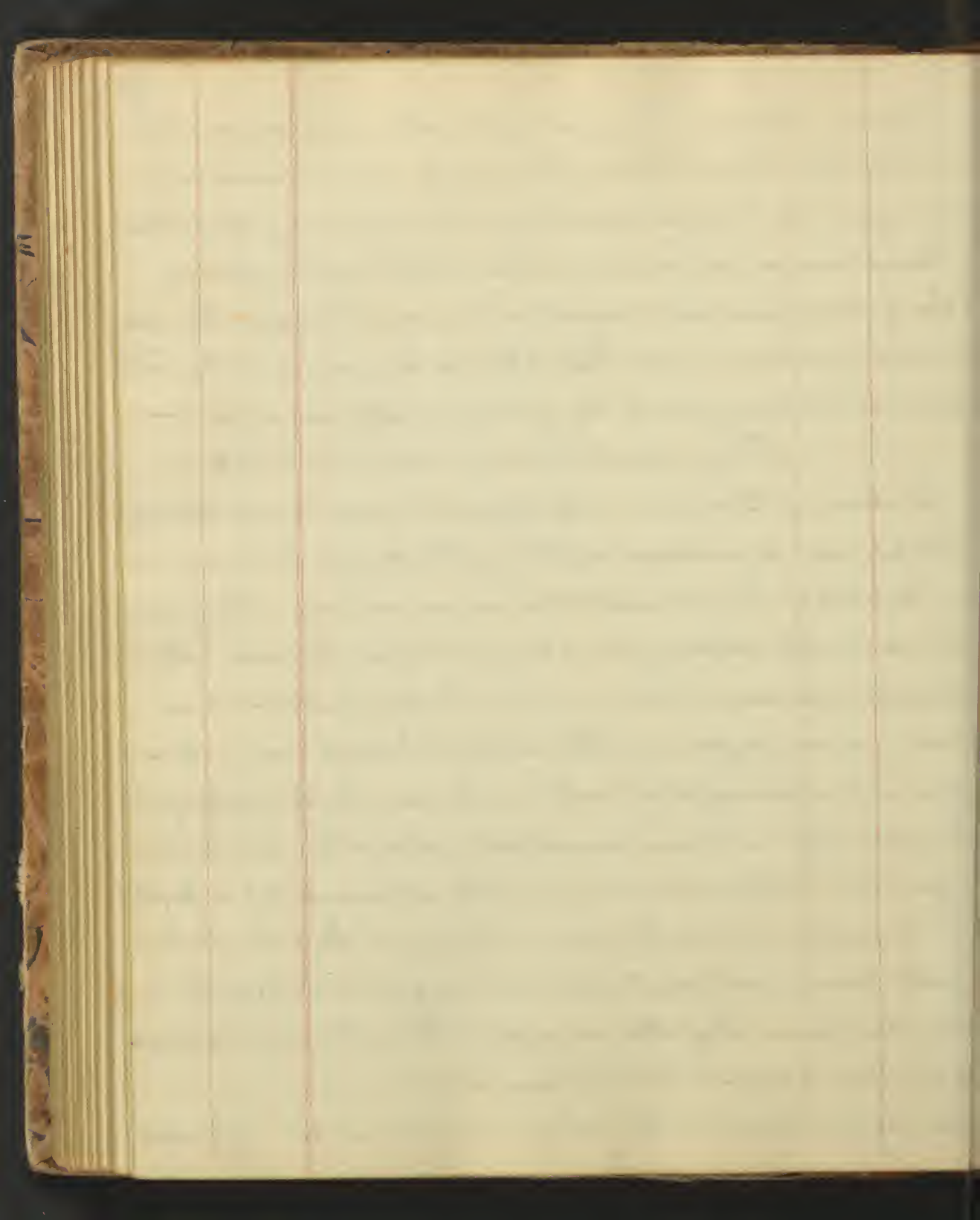
Limon. Lemon. The fruit of the Citrus Medica. This is naturally a small tree, - branched, leaves resembling the orange, - but distinguished by not having winged petioles. Flowers have a red cover on the outside of the petals.

Fruit has several cells, each containing 3 seeds. - This also contains a vol. oil in the Peel, like the Orange, and the best mode of obtaining it is by grating & expressing it. —

Thirty Seventh Lecture Feb. 13. - 1834.

The Rind of the Lemon is the official portion in the British Colleges, - and is employed as that of the orange, but is inferior in properties. - The part most used in our country is the juice. This is harshly acid, with a very grateful flavour. - Its Services depends on Citric Acid. - Various methods have been devised for preserving the juice of Lemons. - one is, to expose it to a freezing temperature, whereby the W. is frozen & the juice left in a more concentrated state, - this is filtered, & put into bottles, covered over with Almond Oil. - Another is to make it up in the form of Syrup. - But the best & most convenient method is to bring it to Citric Acid. A solution of $\frac{3}{4}$ of this in a pt. of W. with about 4 drops of Cl. Lime is equal to the Lemon juice. -

The Rind as well as the vol. oil is employed for its flavour.



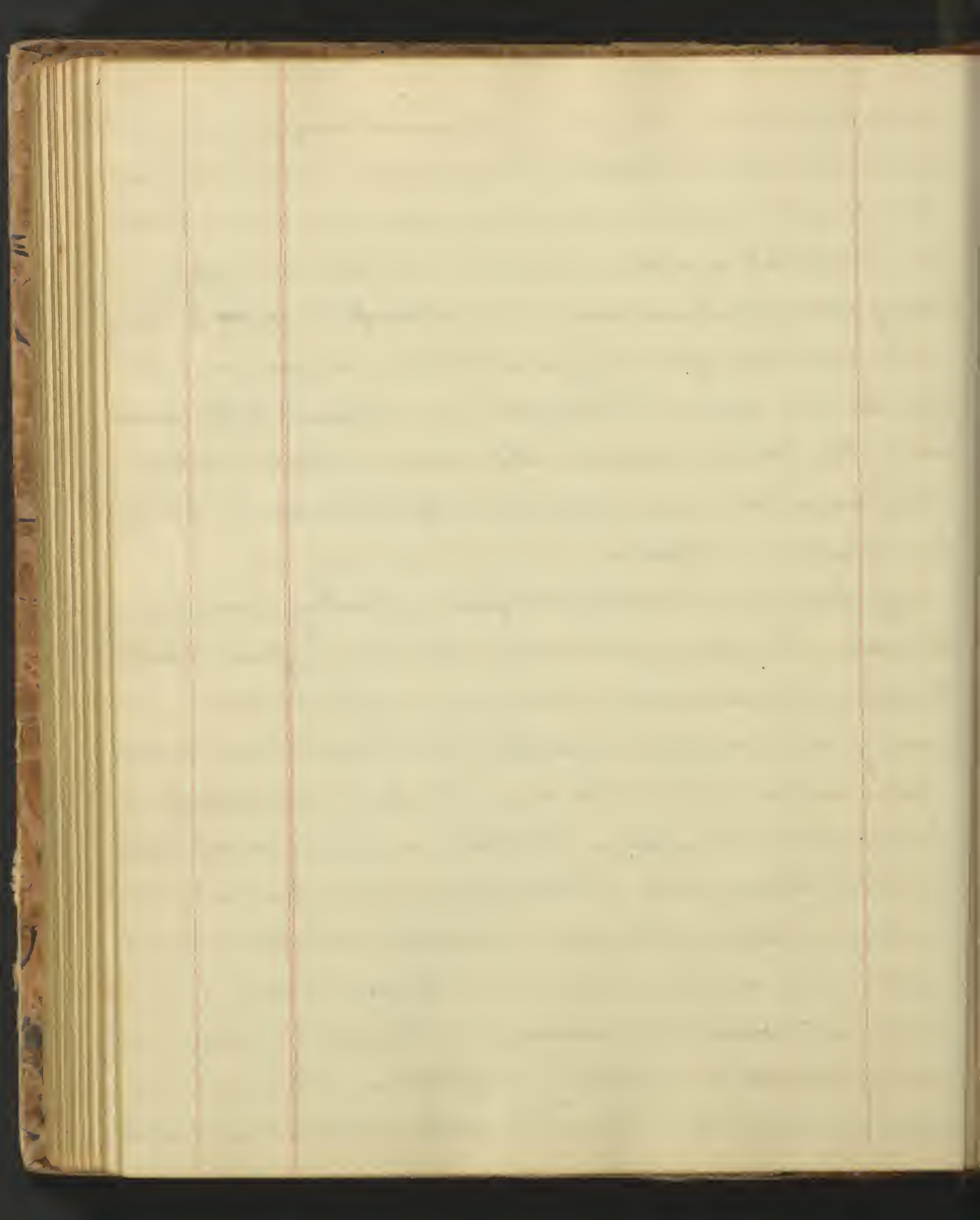
Lemon Juice is a refrigerant, diminishing febrile excitement, - it is an excellent drink in form of lemonade.

The Neutral mixture, made by saturating Lemon Juice with Carb. Pot. - makes an excellent diaphoretic. - Effervescence brought by adding a table spoonfull of ^{Pot. of Pot. Carb.} to the same quantity of Lemon juice & Water. - Sometimes the effervescence will not take place, on account of the weakness of the Acid, - consequently more must be added. -

A precipitate is often formed in the Mixture, which is a Silicate of Potassa. -

See Conium. The seeds of the fruit of the *Strigelinus Aug. Conium*. - This is a middle sized tree, bearing fruit about the size of a small orange, - having an orange red colour externally, - and containing a pulp within which are the seeds. It is a native of the E. Indies. - The seed is somewhat flat and circular, from 2 to 3 lines in diameter, of a yellowish colour, with a little prominence in the centre of one surface, showing the point of attachment, & the external surfaces are covered with a kind of down. -

The Kernel possesses the properties of the seed, - is very hard, & presents the appearance of Stone. - It is very difficult to pulverize, - should be first cracked, then heated



by steam & dried, & then rubbed in the mortar. - They are inodorous, with an intensely bitter taste, which is strongest in the kernel. - They impart their virtues sparingly to W. but much more readily to Ale. - The virtues reside chiefly in Strychnia & Brucia, - both alkaline, discovered by Pelletier & Caventou. - Strychnia was first ^{discovered} in Taba St Ignatii in which it is more abundant than in the Bonia. Pure it is crystallisable. - usually it is in the form of a white powder, - exceedingly bitter, leaving an after taste somewhat metallic. - One part of it communicates a taste to 600000 parts of W. - It is neither vol. nor fusible but is decomposed by a high heat, & then fused, - is sol. in Ale. & the vol. oils, - very sparingly in W. - With acids it forms crystallisable salts, - which are bitter & sol. in W. -

Brucia was first discovered in False Singapore Barks, - it is crystallisable, inodorous, very bitter, - sol. in Ale, - not very sol. in W. - fusible, - & forms crystallisable salts with acids. - Nitric acid changes it to red. - It is about $\frac{1}{12}$ the strength of Strychnia when it is pure. -

Nux Vomica and its principles are very peculiar in their operations upon the system, producing a contraction of the voluntary muscles, heat in the stomach, tightness of the

Nux Vomica probably acts upon the Spinal Marrow.

It produces an involuntary, permanent, muscular contraction similar to Tetanus. -

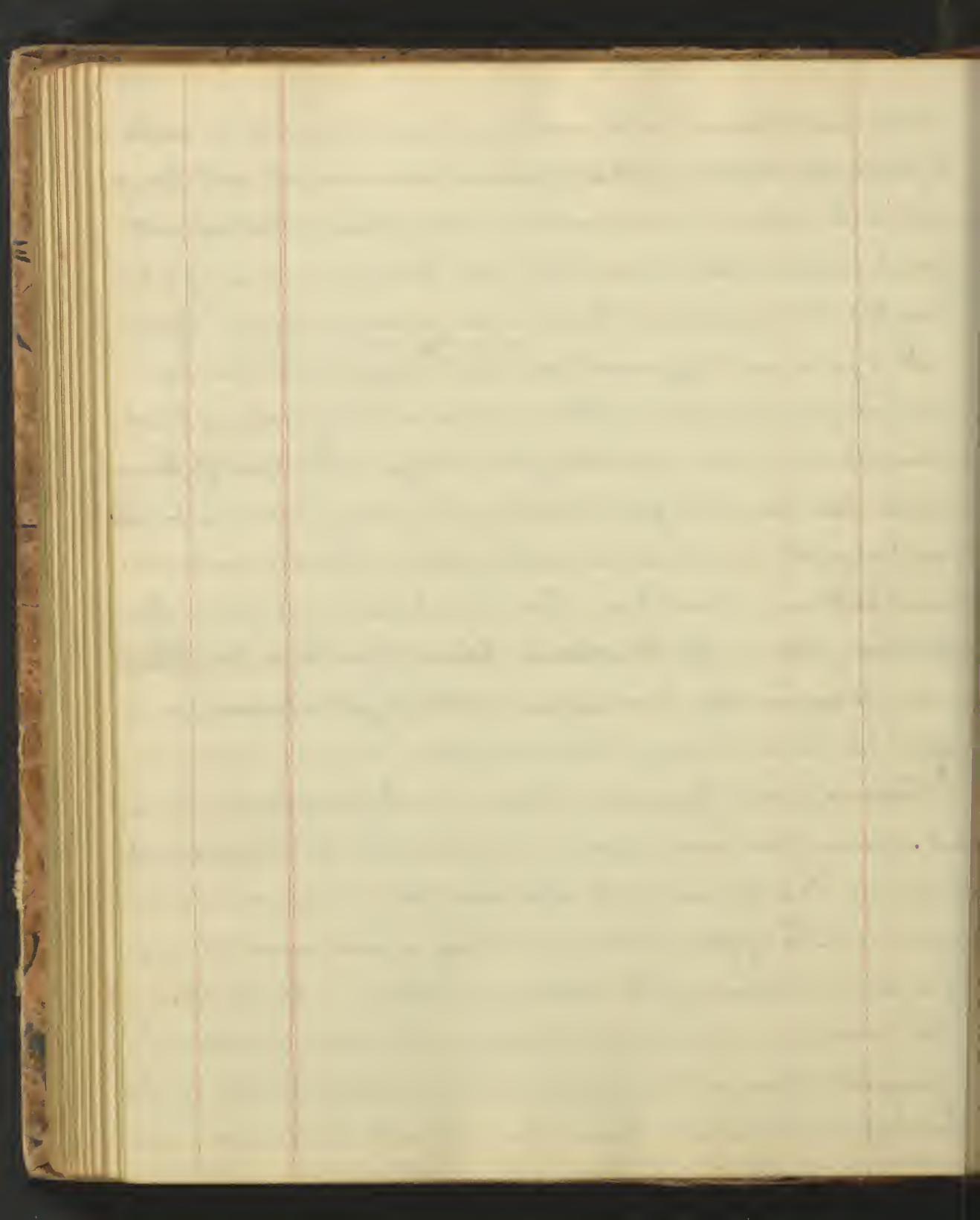
Stychnia may be used externally in Anasarca, by applying it on blistered surface on the Temple. -

chest & abdomen, and in large doses - fatal. It is said to produce death, by the patient or animal, not being able to breathe, - hence we may conjecture, that if artificial respiration were kept up, the animal might live till the effects of the poison had passed off. -

It is given in different forms of ^{after Dr. Strydom's} ~~valdy~~ but not in the early stages, - it produces the twitches in the pained limb sooner than in other parts of the body. - The dose of powdered *Nuxvomica* 5 grs. 3 or 4 times a day & grad. increased but it is rather uncertain in strength. - The *Alc. Extract* is more certain. Dose, ʒjss to ʒjss. 3 or 4 times a day. - But the best prep. is the *Strychnia*. Dose ʒr to ʒb jr. 2 or 3 times a day & gradually increased. - Dose of the *Prucia*, is ʒjss 3 or 4 times a day, but it is seldom or never used. -

Faba Sancti Ignatii. Beans of St. Ignatius. - It is not official, but deserves notice on account of the *Strychnia* it contains. It is the fruit of the *Strychnos Ipn.* - A small tree growing in the Philippine Islands, bearing a fruit about the size of a pear, containing the seeds enclosed in the pulp.

The seeds are covered on one side, - on the other, angular, of a grayish colour externally, somewhat translucent, roughened & covered with a slight down. Same prop. with *Nuxvomica* & are employed chiefly for obtaining *Strychnia*. -



Dolichos. Howhage. - Product of the Dolichos Purpureus. -

This is a perennial climbing plant, growing in the E. Indies.

Flowers are of a purple colour, - in racemes, - resembling those of the pea, & are followed by fruit shaped like J -

The offic. portion is the down or bristles with which the pod is covered. They are of a reddish brown col. & soft by

introducing the pod into fibricasses or Sirups & scraping off,

- this forms a kind of extract. - of which a teaspoonful is a dose for a child, - a tablespoon for an adult.

It is a powerful Anthelmintic, said to operate by piercing the worms & thus destroying them. -

Chenopodium. Wormseed. Fruit of Ch. Anthelminticum

sometimes called Jerusalem Oak. A perennial herbaceous plant, 2 or 3 ft. high, with ovate leaves, sinuate & toothed at the margin, having short or no footstalks. -

Flowers are in spikes, which are branched, - green & compact, - & appear from July to Sept^r. -

It is abundant in all parts of the U.S. - grows in the common, streets &c. - There is another variety sometimes collected for this, but can be distinguished by its weaker odor.

The seeds should be collected in October. They are about the size of a bird's head, of a brownish or yellow colour, - each having

a coat, which when separated, leaves the seed of a dark, shining

Nonisceda of Europe, - (Sem. Santonici) means the unapparent
flower buds of different species of *Artemisia* : -

colour, - with a bitter, somewhat aromatic & pungent taste.

The oil is off. obtained by dist. with W. - It is of a light yellow colour becomes darker by keeping. - The oil is usually employed. Dose 5 to 16 drops 2 or 3 times a day for 2 or 3 days in succession, then followed by a dose of liniment. -

Dose of the seeds 20 to 40 grs. - used & followed as the oil. -

The fresh juice is sometimes used. - Dose 3 or 4 spoonfuls. -

Decoct. from 3i in a pt. of Milk. - Dose 2 or 3 cupfuls. -

The wormseed of European Books, is not the wormseed of this country, but is the prod. of diff. species of *Artemisia*. -

Thirty Eighth Lecture. Feb 15th 1834 -

Heale horridum. Spined Rye or ringh. This a noxious grass which takes place in common Rye & sometimes in Corn.

There are different opinions respecting its nature. - The most rational opinion seems to be that it is a disease of the grain.

- Dr. Candolle considers it a fungous plant, - while others assert, that it is partly the altered grain, & partly fungous growth.

It generally grows on the plant, in poor & wet soils, or in rainy seasons. - It is solid, brittle, somewhat pectic, from

an in. to 1 inch in length. - Thick in the middle. - somewhat curved like a cock's spur, hence its name ringh. - It is red,

purplish like Rye, - of a dark col. ext. - but light internally.

It excites the contractile power of the womb when in an im-
pregnated state; - it is probably the only article in the Mat.
Med. possessing this power. - - While it relieves the Mother
however, it may sometimes destroy the child - by the contin-
ual contraction arresting the circulation. - This many do
not apprehend; - among them, Dr. Chapman. - Dr. Lister does
think it dangerous. - It is valuable for driving off the
Placenta, - or for checking uterine hemorrhage. - It may
operate by constricting the vessels thro' which the blood es-
capes - hence we may conjecture that the reason of its
producing the Dry Gangrene is that it constricts or ar-
rests the arterial action of the extremities. - It can
lay no claim however to Emmenagogue properties. -

In mass, it has a peculiar & disagreeable odour, - taste is at first slight, but afterwards acrid & disagreeable. Colour is of a dark grey colour. - In parts its virtues to N. & H.

When taken, it produces no obvious effects upon the system of the male, but has a strong tendency to the contractile power of the uterus in the female. - In large and long continued doses however, its effects are evident. Epilepsies, called Dry Pains, or by the French Ergolism, have been produced in Europe, by the use of Rye Bread made from Rye with which this Ergot was mixed. -

It is used chiefly by obstetricians. - Dose of powder, from 15 to 20 grs. - An inf. is made from 5i in f3iv ℥ about 1/3 taken for a dose. - Should not be kept powdered in Shells.

Lebelia. Indian Tobacco. The prod. of *lobelia virginica*.

An annual or biennial plant, 1 or 2 ft. high, having a single hairy stem, - branching at the middle, but the top proceeds higher than the branches. - Leaves are ovate, serrate, hairy & pointed. Flowers are in racemes at the ends of the stems & branches, - blue, small & delicate, with a 5 toothed calyx, an irregular corolla. - Belongs to Class Pentandria, Order Monogynia, & a distinguishing mark^{of Lob.} is that the anthers are collected into a cube, thro' which the pistil passes.

When given in doses sufficient to produce vomiting, it
causes great relaxation of the system. In overdoses, it
is apt to prove fatal. —

Fruit is an inflated capsule, with a persistent calyx at the top, - has 2 cells, & a number of brown seeds. - This plant is indigenous, & is found abundantly on the sides of the roads &c. in the vicinity of the City. Flowers appear from July till end of Aug. fruit. - The whole herb is off. - Should be collected in August or Sept. Carefully dried. - It has a slight irritating & acrid, when chewed tho' at first it has little taste, it afterwards becomes burning, acrid, & raw & very permanent, - increasing the flow of the Saliva. - It imparts its virtues to Water & Alcohol. Powder is greenish.

It is emetic & narcotic, producing excessive nausea, & sometimes prostration, & delirium, &c. - When it does not come in the patient, it is dangerous to repeat the dose. - It is sometimes given as a nauseating emetic & narcotic in Asthma. Dose of powder from 5 to 26 ss. - Dose of Tinct. in Asthma from ℥i ℥. & 3ij - as an emetic, ℥℥. - give in small doses & freqt.

Chimaphila. Pipisicewa. Chin. Umbellata, formerly Piperia Umbellata. An evergreen plant, with a creeping perennial root, sending up several stems, which are lig- neous at the bottom. Leaves are cuneate-lanceolate, & arranged in whorls, - are serrate at the edges. Flowers are in terminal corymbs, - 5 petals of a red colour. Belongs

This has long been a popular remedy in *Hicemulosa*,
Serfulu &c. - It is twice as cold as diuretic, - and is
thought by many to be an excellent remedy in *Serfu*-
lous affections. - Here we may remark, that in treating
this disease, - before the ulcers appear, we should use
low diet & active purging, - but after the ulcers, - better
diet & less purging. -

to class *Becandria*, Order, *Monogynia*. Fruit is a spherical capsule. - It grows in sandy woods &c. and is abundant over in Jersey opposite the City. -

The Chin. *Maculata* is more abundant on the Schuylkill banks, - resembles the C. Umb. - except that it has the leaves spotted with white, & less succulent. -

Pipsid. has an astringent, bitter taste, but not disagreeable. Imparts its virtues to boil. W. & Alc. - They consist of Tannin & a bitter Extractive. - It is tonic, astringent & diuretic. - Used in dropsy accompanied with feeble digestion formerly, - but now it is given generally in serofulous affections. The Decoct. is usually given, - made from boiling 3i in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pts. down to a pt. - which is done for an adult in 24 hrs. Dose powder 20 or 30 grs 3 times a day, but seldom used thus.

Erigeron Philadelphicus. Phil. Floatan

Erigeron Heterophyllum. Various-leaved Floatan, commoner, though improperly called Scabrous. -

Erig. Phil. - is a plant from 1 to 2 or 3 ft. high, with a perennial root, sending up numerous stems, which are purple at the bottom & green towards the top. - Leaves, involved from the root & from the stems. - The radical leaves on long footstalks ovate lanceolate, - the upper ones have no footstalks & entire.

Dr. Whysick & Parrish are very partial to it in nephritic
diseases. —

Flowers in terminal panicled compound, - 2 or 3 on each petiole. Belongs to Class Syngenesia. Order Superflua. the ray florets are blue or white & the disc florets yellow.

It is an indigenous plant, growing in old fields, & flowers in June & July. - The Eng. Heteroph. is distinguished by its leaf, which is broader, more ovate & sinuated, & the flowers are more compact. Flowers about the same time.

These plants should be gathered when in flower. They have a slight odour & taste, & impart their properties to boils &c.

Healams is diuretic, agreeable to the stomach, & is employed in gravel & arthritic diseases. - Given in inf. or decoct. - of ʒi to a pt. boil. 12. - taken in 24 hours. -

Monarda, Horsemint. Mon. Punctata. an herb from 1 to 2 ft. high, with a downy, whitish stem, & smooth, punctate leaves. Flowers are yellow, in whorls, - appearing from June to Sept. It is an indigenous plant, growing in gravelly & sandy soils. Has an aromatic odour, & a warm pungent, bitterish taste, which depend on a vol. oil, separated by distillation.

The oil is the part usually employed - is of a reddish yellow colour, & inflames the skin when rubbed upon it. Has the od. & taste of the plant - Dose int. as the other arom. oils, from ʒi to 3 drops, sufficiently diluted. - Given in Flatulent Cholera.

It is found upon the rocks, & in the plains, & is
found in the woods, when it is of a larger size.

Its principal constituents are, a peculiar bitter principle,
about 2/3rds of the whole, - in water, or in a solution of
it, or alcohol. - a small portion of Gum, - & a large propor-
tion of a peculiar kind of starch.

It is used as a palliative in Asthma - It also forms
an important diet in Trachitis, - Diarrhea, - Dysentery,
& some forms of Enteritis. - In Iceland, it is used
as food - showing that it is nutritive. -

Fucus Crispus, - Canagow or Irish Moss - similar.

Lichen. Iceland Moss. *Celraria Islandicus*, or *Lichen Islandicus*. - This plant rises 2 or 3 inches high, having leaves very sinuous & much divided; - green, ciliated: - the fructification is on the surface of the leaves. It is a native of Asia, Europe & America, growing in high lat. & mountainous country. - It is found in N. England & is abundant in Iceland hence its name. - When dried, it is odorless, grayish white, brown or red. - inodorous with a mucilaginous, bitter taste; - It absorbs more than its own wt. of water & swells. Boiling Water extracts all the active matter, & the decoction, if made from a sufficient quantity, gelatinises on cooling. This prin. is somewhat analogous to starch, - it also contains a bitter prin. - slightly sol. in W. - very sol. in an alkaline solution. - The plant is sometimes used for food in the northern countries. - In medicine, it is used as a tonic, nutritive & demulcent. Given in Chronic Catarrhs, - approaching Consumption &c. - & in Dyspepsia. - Decoct. usually of 3i in 1/2 pt. boiled to 1 pt. for 24 hours. -

Thirty Ninth Lecture Feb 7. 18th 1834

Eupatorium Perfoliatum. Thoroughwort, - or as it is more commonly called Roncel, from its having been used in

It is used also in Catarrhal fever, - Remittent to -
It is sometimes administered in the primary stage
of Intermittent, or in preventing a paroxysm, by
being given warm, - or as to do so. -

Its virtues have been much extolled (much ex-
aggerated). - It is adapted to Intermittents & Remit-
tents approaching Intermittents. - The Infusion is
given in such quantities as even to produce crasis

catarrhal fevers attended with an action of the bowels.

It is a perennial plant, sending up numerous stems, - which are erect, round & hairy. - Leaves are perfoliate at bottom, & connate (2 leaves joining at base, embracing the stem) at top; - long, - tapering, - serrate at the borders & decussate each other. - The stem is divided towards the top, into 3 branches, hence is trichotomous, & the branches terminate in a corymb of flowers, which are small & white, - appear from July to October. Calyx is tubular & imbricated, - contains a set of florets which are perfect, & the stamens are in a tube thro' which the pistil passes.

Belongs to Class Symplocosia, Order Equisetis. - It is an indigenous plant, - abundant in the vicinity of the City in moist, meadowy places, & is found in all parts of N.S.

It has a very bitter ^{specific} taste. - Virtues depend upon a bitter extractive matter, which it imparts to W. & Alcohol.

It is tonic. - It has the power of acting upon the bowels & vomiting in large doses; & is also diaphoretic. - In order to produce tonic effects, it should be given in powder or cold infusion; - as diaphoretic warm infusion; - as Emetic warm decoct. in large doses. - Rose pow. 30 to 36 grs. - Inf. made from Fr in 1 qt. - 3ij dose 3 or 4 times a day. -

* Indigenous & Exotic.

* Indigenous.

Chinese Centaurea is the Eur. Centaury.

^{White}
 * *Nanabium*, Torhound. Mar. Vulgare, a perennial
 herbaceous plant, sending up a number of stems, ^{12 to 18 in. high} which
 are quadrangular, whitish, growing 1 branched at a short
 distance from the roots, leaves are broad oval, serrate,
 opposite. Flowers in thick whorls at the axils of the
 leaves in the upper part of the stems & branches. Calyx
 is tubular with 10 stices & 10 divisions at the top, each
 curved in the form of a hook. - Corolla is lobate.
 Belongs to Class Dicotyledonae, Order, - Gymnospermia.

It is a native of Europe; - grows also in this country
 on sides of roads, - edges of cultivated land &c. -

It has a strong agreeable odour when fresh, but
 it is lost by keeping, taste is bitter & pungent: it im-
 parts its virtues to ^{boiling} Water & Alcohol. -

It is tonic; - in large doses laxative; & given in warm
 infusion is diaphoretic. - used in domestic practice for
 Catarrhs &c. in form of tea. - Also as a Syrup made from
 the Decoction. Also as Candy, which however is not better
 than other similar candies as Lemon &c. - An inf.
 is made from 3i to ℥i. Dose Wine, ʒssj. -

* *Sabbatia*, American Gentian. Product of *Sabbatia*
Angulata; an annual or biennial herbaceous plant,

It is a slight emulsive bitter. Its properties are equal
to those of Alcohol. - Used as the simple Bitters.

with an erect ~~triangular~~ ^{erect} stem ^{erect} 2 ft high, & trichotomous. Leaves are once, smooth, pointed, opposite & slightly curved, embracing the stem; - are comparatively very few. Flowers in ^{in long, racemes} ~~in terminal corymbs~~ - Calyx has 5 narrow leaves. - Corolla looks like 5 petals, but consists of five petals with 5 divisions. It is of a rose col. - somewhat lighter in the middle of each. - Belongs to Class Pentandria, Order Monogynia. The pistil is bent downwards, instead of being erect. - Fruit a capsule. It is a native of N.S. - grows in large quantities in N.J. where our market is supplied. - Flowers appear in July & August.

It has a strong & bitter taste. - It is purely tonic, employed in cases of remittent fever approaching to intermittent, - in dyspepsia, &c. - Generally given in Inf. ʒi in a pint of boil. W. - Dose wineglassful ^{every 2 hours.} - Cold pow. ʒoʒs. to ʒi. -

Mint. - There are two species of Mint used in this country - *Mentha Pipentia* L. & *Mentha Viridis*; - but in Europe there is also *Mentha Pulegium*. - The mints belong to Class Didynamia, - Order, Symnospermia. - The genus is characterized in the Corolla being divided into ^{beards} ~~5~~ ⁵ equal segments; - & the one which is somewhat larger than the other is slightly notched at the apex; - also by the stamens being erect, & at some distance apart. -

*Indigenous. -

The glaucon forms an uncrystallized opake.

It is used to cement sandstone, & is the same as the
cement used to bind the bricks in the furnace. It is
a fine white powder in the form of a powder.

The oil, after long standing, deposits a substance, which by
some is supposed to be camphorated; but it has been ascertained
that the deposition of the oil is the result chemically of a
combination of the oil with Water. -

* Neutia Piperita. Peppermint. - A perenniae, herba-
ceous plant, sending up a quadrangular ^{with suckers} stem, jointed,
purplish somewhat hairy. - Leaves are opposite, ovate,
serrate, ^{on foot the stem} jointed. - The stem divides into several branches
- each terminating in whorls of flowers, - blue, - purple,
- appearing in August. - The plant sends out runners a-
long the ground, which take root & send forth a new plant.

It is a native of N. Britain, but has been introduced
into this country, growing along sides of fences, - on the
banks of the Schuylkill. - and is cultivated also very
extensively for its oil, - near Burlington N.J. - in N. Eng.
N. York & Ohio. - It should be cut in dry weather in Aug. -

It has a prostrating, grateful aromatic ^{signyphorous} oil, of an arom.
warm & pungent taste with coolness. - Its virtues depend
on a vol. oil, which can be sep. by dist. with W. & are
imparted to W. - more readily to Alc. - It is used chiefly
as a corrigent of other medicines, or in flatulent Cholera.

P. Men. Psp. - is of a greenish-yellow colour, - becomes red-
dish by keeping, - has the sensible prop. of the plant. Sp. gr.
907 to 920. - It is more employed than the herb, & more
so than any other vol. aromatic oil. - Dose from 1 to 3 drops.
rubbed up with Sugar & W. - or mixed with Alc. was to form

An Essence should consist of $\frac{f \text{ij}}$ of oil to Oj Alcohol. -

x Indigenous. - When the term essent alone is employed, Spearmint is meant, - not Peppermint. -

x Exotic. -

The oil is occasionally imported to this country. -

the Essence, & dropped on Sugar. - We may here remark
 {that the proper performing our business on 3ij of the Oil
 to 1℥ of Alcohol. - Dose is from 10 to 20 drops. - Ag. then Pip.
 is often employed as a vehicle, & should be made by put-
 ting the Oil with Carbonate of Magnesia, then adding the
 proper quantity of Water & filtering. - Spir. Ment. Pip. - -

Mentha Viridis. Spearmint, commonly called Mint.
 This sends up quadrangular Stem, & differs from the
 former in having narrower leaves, ^{lighter colour,} larger, ovate lanceolate
 & sessile. - Flowers are in whorls also, but closer & more like
 a spike, ^{spear-like} colour nearly the same, but of this & of the
 plant in general we may say it is lighter, & the
 stamens show themselves outside the corolla. - Flowers
 appear in August. - It is a native of G. Britain, - also is
 found in this country growing along sides of the roads.
 It is cultivated in gardens. - Ed. is strong & warm. - taste less
 pungent than Peppermint. - Its properties depend on
 a vol. oil, which is analogous to the plant in prop. - Sp. gr.
 939 to 975. - Dose 2 to 5 drops. - Ed. as before. Dose 25 to 30 grs.
 * Mentha Pulegium. European Pennyroyal. - This is
 not cultivated or employed in this country. - Its oil pos-
 sesses properties similar to the other Mints. -

* Indigenous. -

* Indigenous. -

Verde onia. - American Pennyroyal. Her. Pullegioides. -
 This is a different plant from the former. - It is annual,
 2 ft high, with numerous branches. - Leaves are oppo-
 site, lanceolate, slightly serrate & pointed. - Flowers are
 in whorls at the axils of the leaves, with a small green
 calyx & small blue corolla. - Belongs to class Dianthia
Order Monogynia. - Calyx has 2 lips. - It is an in-
 digenous plant, abundant in poor light soils, & sends
 scenting the surrounding atmosphere with its peculiar
 odour. - Taste is warm & pungent. - Its virtues depend
 on a vol. oil. & are imbu'd to Water. - Ol. Her. is
 of a light yellow col. with the od. & taste of the herb. -

Its properties resemble those of Mint. - Dose of the
 Oil from 2 to 10 drops. - Water & Elix. made as Mint. -

Origanum. - Common Marjoram. Orig. Vulgare.
 This is a beautiful, herbaceous, perennial plant, sending
 up angular, purplish stems, 1/2 ft high - bearing opposite
 leaves on foot stalks, having small cilia fls at the point
 of insertion, & terminating in beautiful reddish purple
 flowers, which appear from June to October. Belongs to
 class Didynamia, Order Dynamispermia. - Calyx is
 tubular & corolla projects & is bilabiate. The petals are 5, &

It. Orig. is chiefly imported from Europe. -

+ Exotic

It is sometimes used in cookery. -

projecting beyond the flower. — It is a native of Europe
 & U.S. — and abundant in the vicinity of the City, —
 in the lanes, crossing Ridge Road.

It has a pleasant od. & a warm, aromatic taste, de-
 pending upon a vol. oil, which is sep. by dist. — It is
 of a yellowish col. — with an acrid, camphorous taste.
 The plant is gently stim. & tonic, but little used int. —
 The oil is a rubefacient, — an ingredi. in Opodeldoo. —

Fortieth Lecture. Feb 4. 20th 1834. —

* Origanum Majorana. Sweet Marjoram. An under-
 shrub, with woody, branching stem, with opposite, ovate, ob-
 tuse leaves. — Flowers are small & white, in compact globu-
 lar spikes, 3 of which are placed at the end of each branch.

Belongs to Class Dicotyledonae, Order Gymnospermia. — It
 is a native of Portugal & Spain & cultivated in the garden
 of Europe & of this country. — It has a pleasant od. with
 a warm, arom. bitterish taste: — yields its virtues to H. &
 A.C. — They depend on a vol. oil of a lemon yellow colour,
 having a camphorous odour & taste. — It is tonic &
 gently stimulant, — but little used except in domestic
 practice, when it is given in the form of tea to bring out
 eruptions, as in measles &c. —

We have yet one more herb, which is worthy of notice.

x Exotic

It grows in the V. of Europe & is cultivated in our garden

x Exotic. -

* Melissa officinalis. Balm. An herbaceous perennial plant, sending up several quadrangular stems 1 or 2 ft high. Flowers are white or yellowish, in whorls appear in July, having a feeble odour resembling that of lemon, but it is apparent when dried, - taste is slightly ann. & astringent, & it contains only a very small quantity of vol. oil.

It is, ^{very much} used chiefly as a refreshing drink in febrile diseases, but cannot be said to produce any medicinal effect.

The next subject in order is the Secretions of different plants, or the Products of their Vital Actions, - Juices &c. -

* Manna. The product of different species of Fraxinus, of which the F. Crnus only is recognised in the Mar. - This grows in Calabria, in S. Italy, Sicily, Greece. - Manna, however, is not exclusively the product of this tree, but is derived also from other trees. - F. Crnus is a ^{branching} tree 20 or 30 ft. high, with smooth, grey bark, with opposite, petiolate leaves, & white flowers in close panicles. - The juice exudes spontaneously & concretes on the bark, or something arranged for the purpose. This is facilitated by longitudinal incisions, & is best in dry weather. It is gathered during July & August. - This forms the purest kind, called Flake Manna, but there are also 2 other varieties in commerce, Common & Fat Manna. -

Flake Manna exudes spontaneously in the dry, hot
summer months & concretes on the bark of the trees.
It is generally in oblong, whitish cakes. —

Manna europa, of the Shops is a mixture of both the
Flake & the Fat, Manna — It has a slight, pecu-
liar odour, & a sweetish taste. —

Flake Manna is in pieces of various shapes, generally presenting on one surface an appearance of bark. - Its colour is white or yellowish white, - is of a loose consistence, light, brittle, with a sweetish, slightly nauseous taste. -

Common Manna is collected in Sept. & October, when the heat of the weather begins to moderate, so that it does not concreate so fast as it usually does. - It appears like a mixture of fragments of Flake Manna, with a darker matter or Fat Manna. - Fat. is procured later, in Oct. or Nov. when the rains become more common. - It is brown & full of impurities, - more viscid, soft & nauseous than the other varieties. - It is a very inferior variety. -

Manna melts when exposed to heat, - & takes fire, burning with a blue flame. It is sol. in 3 pts. Cold & its own weight of Water, - in hot Alc. - precip. on cooling. It contains about 75 pr. ct. Mannite, also Sugar, mucilage & a nauseous matter. Mannite is a peculiar, crystallisable, saccharine principle, white, inodorous, sol. in 5 pts. Cold ^{Water} & scarce sol. in Cold Alc. - but readily by hot, - is not susceptible of the vinous fermentation, thus differing from Sugar. - It is gently laxative. - Manna itself is slightly laxative, usually, & is rather pleasant, but sometimes produces flatulence. It is

A very pleasant preparation of Nuxvomica is a solution of it in Sweetened Tea with the addition of a little Carb. of Magnesia. —

Nuxvomica ℞
Syr. Simple ℞
By Rubbing, Mij
Nucum distillat. ʒss, H. L. water
Alcohol Cambr. ℞ij
℞ — Take about ʒss at a time —

seldom given alone, but generally combined with Senna to qualify its operation & conceal its taste. It is well adapted to Children, when other medicines would not be so acceptable. — Dose for an adult ℥j. — *Mat. Med.* —

Aloe. Aloes. The species which affords this extract to Commerce are the Aloe Spicata, A. Socotrina & A. Vulparia. —

They are all succulent, fleshy, juicy, evergreen plants. —

The several varieties known in Commerce are the Cape Aloes, which is by far the most abundant, — the Socotrine Aloes, which is rather rare, — the Hepatic Aloes which may be considered as inferior Soc. & the Caballine Aloes, which seldom, if ever, reaches this country.

Cape Aloes is so named from the Cape of Good Hope, whence it is derived. — German is thining Aloe. — It is the product of the A. Spicata, which grows in the vicinity of the Cape. — It is obtained either by cutting off the leaves & placing them one above another so that the juice will run down the gutter formed, into a vessel below, — or by cutting the leaves & breaking them, gently expressing, & evaporating the juice by heat. — Hitherto we have received our supply from Great Britain, but as our Commerce is now open with C. of G. Hope, it is probable that we shall receive it directly from there. —

The masses of Cape Alac in the shops are usually covered
with a greenish yellow powder. -

Sacat. is more yellow, when recent, than the Cape. -
It becomes darker & more brittle by exposure. -

It is found in masses of various sizes, - with a brilliant, glossy surface, resembling Anthracite Coal, - of a deep blue almost black colour, sometimes tinged with a reddish hue, - brittle in cold weather, but soft in warm, - affording a greenish yellow powder, - has a strong & peculiar od. - & a very intensely bitter taste.

Socotrine Aloes is considered the most valuable, & hence the name has also been applied to the best varieties of the Aloes in *Indies*, - which is obtained by spontaneously evaporating the juice which exudes from the leaves when cut. - *Soc. Aloes* derives its name from the Island of Socotora, which lies in the straits of Babelmandel, near the Coast of Africa, where it is prepared & thence sent to *Indies* & the European Ports, whence we derive our supplies. - It is of a reddish brown colour, - surface somewhat glossy, but less so than the Cape, & a recent fracture is lighter col. - slightly translucent at the edges. - It has an aromatic odour, - exceedingly bitter taste, - brittle when cold, but soft in warm weather. - Powder is of a golden yellow colour. - It is perhaps the best variety of *Stipatic Aloes*, - & is not superior in medicinal properties to the ^{best} Cape Aloes, which is ordinarily employed.

The Hepatic Aloes comes from both the East & West Indies
- that from the latter has been termed Barbadoes. -

The chemical constituents of Aloes are an extractive
matter and an insoluble portion which some consider
as resin, but others as altered extractive by combina-
tion with oxygen; - called by Boerhaave Asphaltum.
When dissolved in boiling Water, the resin is precipitated
on cooling. - Diluted Alcohol is its best menstruum. -

Hepatic Aloes derives its name from its colour, resembling that of the Liver. - It was originally derived from the neighbourhood of the Socotrine & thence would appear to be only an inferior variety of this species. It is sometimes called Barba does, from the island of the same name. -

It is darker, (more impure), less glossy, less aromatic than the Socotrine. - It is procured in the W. Indies from *A. buxifolia*.

Laballina, Fetid or Horse Aloes, is a black, disagreeable mass, given only to Horses, & to them very seldom. -

Aloes has a very bitter taste, & is very tenacious, & when powdered, the particles of it floating in the air are easily detected by the senses. - It was formerly considered a gum-resin, but it is now considered as consisting of a peculiar Ext. matter, 75 per cent., sol. in W. - Aloes yields its active matter to Cold W. by long maceration; - also so. in Alc. - By long boiling the extractive matter becomes insoluble. - Alkalies, Carbonated Alb., & Soaps render it less apt to pipe. - It is inflammable. - Its watery solution resists putrefaction. -

Aloes is a purgative, which operates ^{but certainly} slowly, - stimulates the system, also having a tendency ^{in small doses} to act upon the lower part of the bowels, rather than the upper. In large doses or when

It seems to increase the peristaltic motion of the intestines, as well as ^{very slightly} the secretions.

It is apt to produce irritation & hence is unfitted to be given alone in inflammatory complaints.

It is useful in habitual ^{and spastic} constipation ^{without piles} combined with Phlegm.

This is the chief constituent of the "Purging Pills".

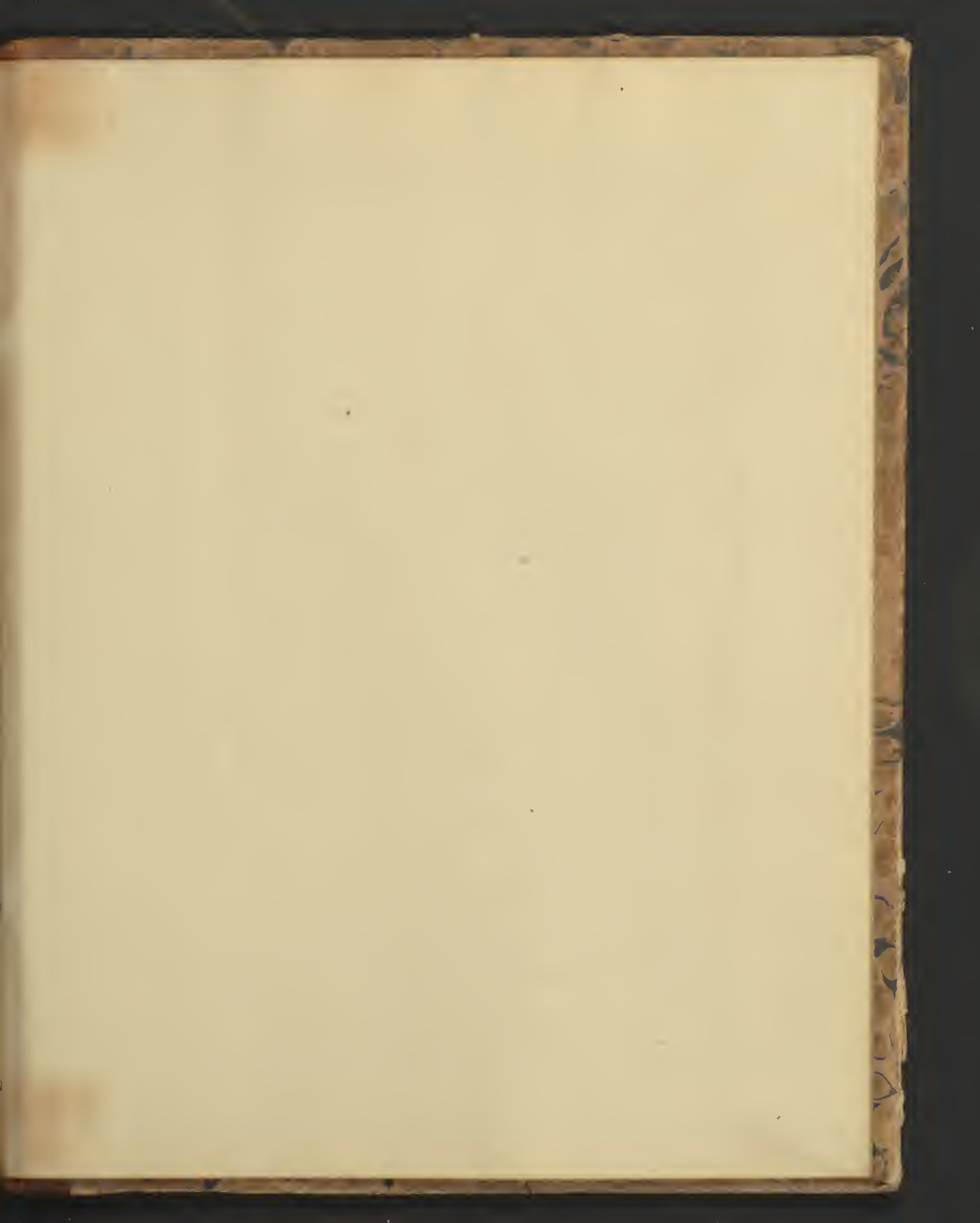
It is an excellent Emmenagogue, & found in all the remedies for that class of diseases. - Its efficacy in them has been ascribed to the irritation which it produces in the rectum, being extended by sympathy to the Uterus, but we may more rationally suppose that Aloe has a specific tendency to act upon those Organs in the Pelvis. -

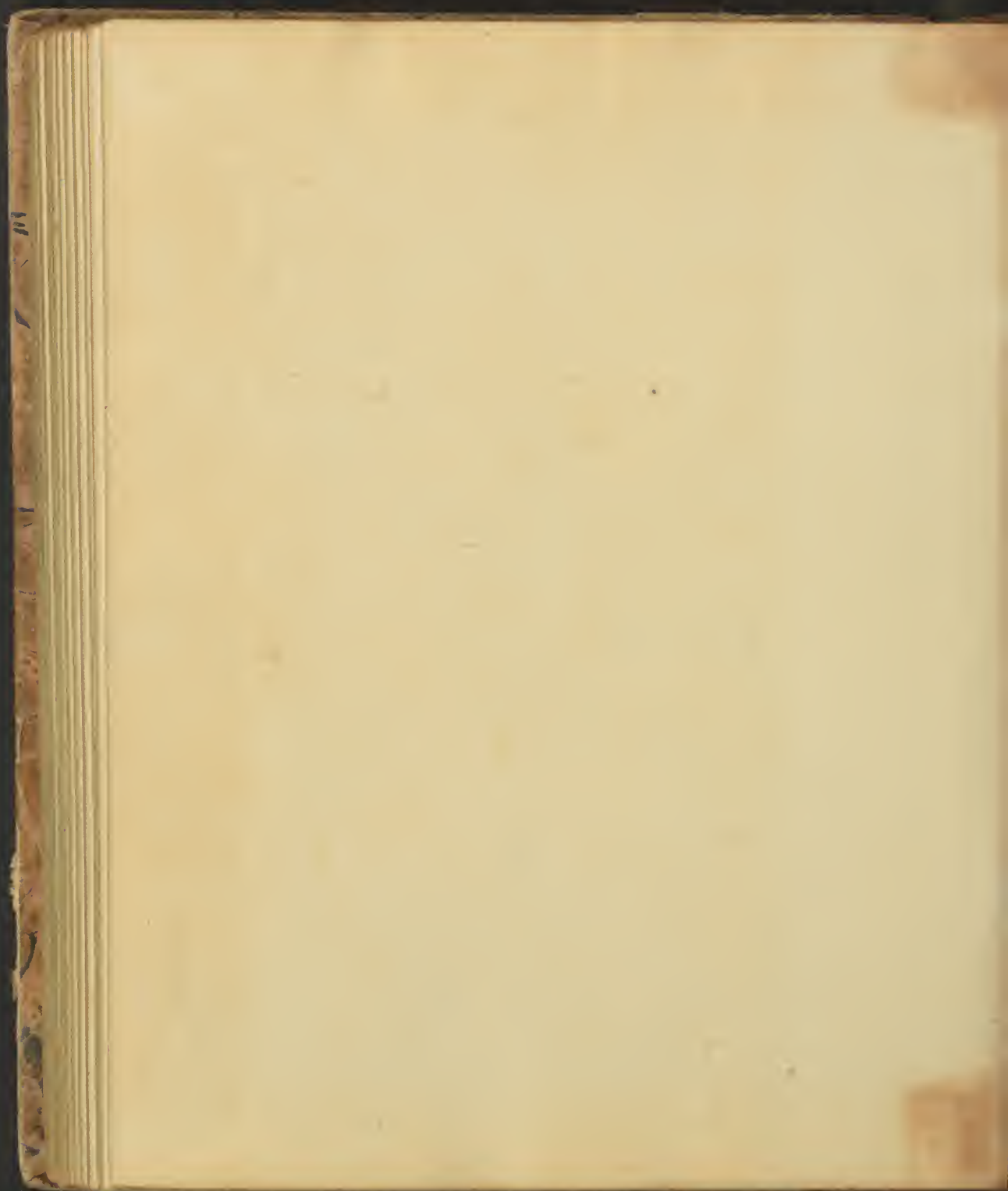
It is sometimes given in large doses, for the purpose of exciting hemorrhoidal discharges, as in diseased Spleen.

It is used in a variety of combinations; - we will only mention Pil. Al. et Asafoet. - which is an excellent laxative in constipation accompanied with flatulence in aged persons; - Hooper's Pills-emmenagogue Pulv. Al. et Canella, or Hierac. Picra, - of about 4 parts Aloe & 1 part Can. - much used as an Emmenagogue, sometimes called vulgarly, Hickory Pile.

long continued it is apt to produce piles. - Even when applied to a rounded surface, ^{or by osmotic,} it has the same effect as when taken internally. ^{showing that it probably enters the circulation.} It is used in condensation of Doulet's also as an Emmenagogue. - Dose as a laxative 2 or 3 grs. as a Cathartic from 10 to 20 grs. - Generally given in the form of pill mixed up with soap, which qualifies its action. - It enters into a variety of pharmaceutical preparations. Decoction injures its medicinal virtues. Tinctures of it are off. Dose as lax. $\text{f}\overline{\text{ss}}$ to $\text{f}\overline{\text{ss}}$ - as Stomachic, $\text{f}\overline{\text{ss}}$ or $\text{f}\overline{\text{ss}}$. Dr. H. v. Nyrk. (Riz. Prunellae) - Increased dose of rhubarb does not produce corresponding increase of discharge; for the obvious reason that it produces but very little secretion & discharge of any sort is contained in the lower portion of the intestines. - The irritation of course is greater. -

MS
13
160
V. 7





Med. Hist
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V. 2

